The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5480.—VOL. XXXVI. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WASHINGTON Steamtug is now ready to remove vessels, of any tonnage, to any part of the harbour, or to or from sea. Terms moderate.
Apply to MITCHELL and CO.
October 27th, 1854.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS THIS WEEK.—To WATSON'S BAY and back, 2s.; children, half-price.—The steamer VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2-30, and 4 o'clock. Returning at 11, 1, 3, and 5 o'clock

TO WATSON'S BAY.—The steamer PLANET will leave Mr. Purrr's Wharf, between the Gas and Flour Companies', on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10 and 3, leaving Watson's Bay at 12½ and 6. Fares, there and back, 3s.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Four times daily. —From Sydney at 8 and 10 a.m., and 2 and half-past 4 p.m. From Parramatta at the same hours. On Sundays—from Sydney at 9 a.m. From Parramatta at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, January 4, 1855.

STEAMER to KIAMA.—The new iron steam-packet NORA CREINA, 160 tons, 85 horse power, leaves Sydney every TUESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, returning from Kiama at noon on MONDAY and THURSDAY. Freight received and every information given by the Company's Agent, Mr. ROBERT STORO, Kiama.
Phœnix Wharf 1st January, 1855.

STEAMER to SHOALHAVEN.—The Shoalhaven Steam Navigation Co's new and powerful steam-packet NORA CREINA plies regularly between Sydney and Shoalhaven, leaving the Phœnix Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock; and Greenwell Point, Shoalhaven, on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The ILLALONG for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m.
FARDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A.S.N. Co's Wharf, 6th January, 1855.

STEAM to PORT STEPHENS.—The EAGLE will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 8 p.m.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, January 6.

STEAM to MORETON BAY.—The A.S.N. Co.'s new and powerful iron screw steam-ship BOOMERANG, HENRY O'REILLY, commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, January 6.

STEAM to WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS.—The steamer WILLIAM MISKIN, will be despatched four days after arrival from the Northern Ports.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO. (successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—

Saloon	£10 10
Intermediate	7 0
Steerage	4 10

Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
The A. S. N. Company's iron screw steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOORE, commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 4th January, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—THIS DAY.—

Saloon	£10 10s.
Steerage	4 10s.

Passengers and cargo landed on the wharf free of any other charge. The Screw M. S. N. Co.'s steamship HELLESPONT, D. WOLF, commander, will leave the Wharf THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. precisely.
JOHN BRIDGE, Secretary.
S. and M. S. P. Co.'s Offices, Campbell's Wharf, 5th January.
Receipt of Cargo terminates at 11 a.m. Passengers' luggage must be on board before 1 p.m.

MELBOURNE, per steam-boat HELLESPONT on SATURDAY MORNING.—Packages, parcels, and every description of freight, booked, forwarded, and delivered. R. CAMPBELL, Agent to Buncich and Co., Express, Ship, and General Agents, 137, Lower George-street.

STEAM FROM BRITAIN TO NEW ZEALAND.—The September Mail delivered at Auckland in 97 days.—Sydney and Auckland Royal Mail steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, Esq., commander, being despatched upon arrival of the mails from England every month, affords a monthly steam communication from Great Britain to New Zealand. The alternate month is from the continent of Europe and India as well. The Madras expected early, makes the day of sailing this month the 15th.
For freight or passage apply at the office of WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, 2'3, George-street, who begs to acquaint his friends that he has resumed business in Sydney.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with FRANCE and ENGLAND via ALEXANDRIA.—French National Mail Steam Packet Company, under contract with the French Government.—The steamers belonging to the above Company ply regularly between Marseilles and the various ports of the Mediterranean, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. These vessels, well-known for their speed and superior accommodations, leave Alexandria monthly on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails, at the same time as the Austrian Boats going to Trieste and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Boats to Southampton. They complete the run from Alexandria to Marseilles via Malta in less than seven days. Passengers for England will find this an eligible route, inasmuch as the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats entail a sea passage of fourteen days to Southampton. It is further desirable as it permits passengers visiting Italy to stop at Malta, where, after remaining only 24 hours, in quarantine, they can take passages on board the Company's boats, leaving Malta the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of every month, calling at Messina, Naples, Civita-Vecchia, Livorno, and Genoa, and arriving at Marseilles the 8th, 18th, and 28th. A steamer also leaves, every month, Marseilles, for the various ports of Spain and Portugal. Passengers desirous of proceeding by these vessels embark at Alexandria in the steamers belonging to the Company. All the Company's vessels are commanded by officers selected from the Imperial Navy, carry surgeons specially appointed by the French Government, and all possible comforts and luxuries are provided for passengers.
The rates of passage-money, including victuals for the first and second classes are as follows:—

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Alexandria to Malta ...	260	180	110	70
Messina	326	204	128	77
Naples	372	223	140	85
Civita-Vecchia ...	418	262	155	95
Livorno	464	288	170	100
Genoa	499	305	180	105
Marseilles	516	313	180	120
Syra	458	300	182	115
Barcelona	548	350		142
Valencia	592	383		161
Carthagena	634	414		180
Malaga	654	452		202
Gibraltar	730	464		209
Cadiz	719	478		217
Lisbon	798	558		202

3d & 4th class.

Passengers can stop at any of the intermediate ports, and await the arrival of the ensuing steamer. Families taking passages will be entitled to 20 per cent. discount on amount of passage money, as also single passengers taking return tickets, and families taking return tickets, will be entitled to an additional discount of 10 per cent.
For further particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. Sydney, November 24.

FOR NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE and MORPETH.—The A1 schooner LOUISA MARIA WILLIAM FEATHEY, commander, will sail for the above places on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, leaving Kellick's Wharf in the afternoon.
For freight, &c., apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL and Co., just aside the wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR MORPETH, positively the 11th instant.—The fast-sailing brigantine UNCLE TOM, 125 tons register, J. BENAUD, commander.
For freight apply at Union Wharf.

FOR THE M'LEAY RIVER.—The clipper ketch EMILY, to sail on TUESDAY next.
Apply to G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

THE clipper brigantine CATHERINE AGNES, for the RICHMOND RIVER. To sail on MONDAY.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Korff's Wharf, at the foot of Market-street, or to OWENS, roaster.

FOR the CLARENCE RIVER.—The WILLIAM THE FOURTH will leave for the above WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M. It is requested the freight be sent with goods for shipment. Phœnix Wharf, January 6.

THE TOM TOUGH for CLARENCE RIVER, being destined by contrary winds will continue to receive freight and passengers, until a change, at the Circular Quay.
CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—A regular trader —A 1 brigantine MARION, 100 tons, Captain SMITH, now fast loading.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—A 1 clipper schooner SOUVENIR, 100 tons, Captain COX, now loading, will meet with quick despatch.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR the MORUYA RIVER, the fast-sailing ketch OCEAN QUEEN, 40 tons, GRUMLY, master, will sail as above on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY.—A 1 brigantine JENNY LIND, 200 tons, Captain SHERMAN, having room for a few tons, will receive cargo till a favourable change of wind.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Positively the first vessel.—The clipper schooner CALLENDER, A. COLLINS, master, is now fast loading, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Landing all her cargo on the wharf, without lightering.—The clipper schooner VIXEN, 140 tons, T. CUBBON, commander, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail positively on TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The A1 clipper schooner COILA, 105 tons register, J. EDINGTON, master, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MELBOURNE, with despatch, having all her light freight engaged.—The brigantine JOHN BULL, has room only for a few tons of dead weight.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (Successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street,

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.—The smart clipper schooner HERCULES, SEDSTROM, master, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, will be despatched early next week.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The clipper schooner RED ROVER, C. HARRISON, master, positively sails THIS DAY. Can receive a few tons of measurement goods, if sent down at once.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The clipper schooner LADY LEIGH, now receiving cargo on board at the Flour Company's Wharf, is unavoidably detained until next week.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig HEATHER BELL, 240 tons, PHILIP JONES, commander, has very superior accommodation for passengers. Bedding, wines, &c., provided by the vessel. Her cargo being nearly all engaged she will be despatched immediately.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street; or, to M. B. MURNIN, Harrington-street.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The fast-sailing A1 ship CAPTAIN PAR, W. H. ELDRED, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 8th January.
For freight apply on board; or, to BROWN and CO.
Captain Eldred will make advances on shipments.

FOR CALLAO.—The fine A1 American clipper ship VERSAILLES, J. HENRY, commander, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY next, 9th instant positively.
For freight and passage apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie place. Sydney, 5th January, 1855.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS to MAURITIUS.—The brig THAMES sails in a few days.—The fine British brig THAMES, 300 tons burthen, G. A. GRIFFITHS, commander, now lying off Mavanana's Wharf, Darling Harbour, offers an eligible opportunity for parties desirous of shipping provisions (by last accounts, in demand) British soft good manufactures, &c. Room to a certain extent in back freights will be allowed shippers by this vessel.
Early application to be made to the owner, 25, George-street, opposite Mitchell and Co.'s, and next door to Lane and Co's, HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 6th January, 1855.

TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The well known Aberdeen clipper WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 617 tons register, CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Commander. Plans of her accommodation can be seen on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange Buildings.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—The fine fast-sailing ship LADY ANN, A1 for 13 years, WILLIAM MAXTON, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Early application is necessary.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger,

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and Endowments.

Directors.

Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Ebsworth, Esq. — Dr. James Mitchell
M. Metcalfe, Esq. — W. H. Christie, Esq.
Bankers—The Commercial Banking Company.
Solicitor—M. C. Stephen, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Premiums to Assure £100 payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Tc. Years.							
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	1 17 5	35	2 15 4	20	4 14	35	6 3 0				
25	2 2 6	45	3 16 0	25	5 4	45	7 7 6				
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	6 .2 1	55	9 5 5				

The First Quinquennial Investigation into the Society's affairs as at February 28th, 1854, has enabled the Directors to declare a Bonus Addition averaging 3 per cent. per annum on the Sum insured by the first 100 policies, a result not surpassed in the most successful British Offices.

Thus, a Policy which was effected on
February 9th, 1849, for £300, is increased to £345 5s. 0d.
January 31st, 1850, £500, £560 18s. 10d.
January 13th, 1851, £300, £338 8s. 0d.

Short Period Assurances, Assurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships will be effected on equally favourable terms.

The Annuity and Endowment Branches have proved very beneficial, and merit the attention of all classes, having in this Society a peculiar feature—the division of the whole profits of each among the Assured in the same.

Loans on Policies made to the extent of half the premium paid.

Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

General Facilities with regard to *Voyaging, Residence Abroad, Assurance of every Class of Risk*, &c., will be found equal to those of any Proprietary Company. Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at any of the Agencies, or, from 9 till 4 daily, at the Head Office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COALS.—Notice, the Company's Sydney Agent, John E. Ridley, Esq., is authorised to supply large consumers wholesale, with Coal from the Miller's Point Wharf, or from cargoes afloat, as may be most convenient to intending purchasers.

MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, November 1.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on specie, produce, or freights, not exceeding in any one vessel £20,000 on specie, and £15,000 on produce and freight, from Sydney or Melbourne to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.

The Policies will be made payable, in case of loss, at the option of the assured, as under:—

In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
" London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co.
" Calcutta, by Messrs Jardine, Skinner, and Co.
" Bombay, by Messrs. Remington and Co.
" Manilla, by Messrs. B. A. Barretto and Co.
" Singapore, by Messrs. John Purvis and Co.

And in Sydney by the undersigned.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels (free from average, unless general).

From Sydney.			
To Great Britain...	2 per cent.	To Java.....	2 per cent.
China	2½ "	" Ceylon	2 "
" Singapore	2 "	" Mauritius	2 "
Manilla	2½ "	" California	2 "
India	2½ "	" South America	2 "

To the Cape of Good Hope, 2 per cent.

To or from Sydney.			
To Port Philip ..	1¼ per cent.	To Auckland ...	1¼ per cent.
" Do. per steamer	"	" Port Nicholson	"
" Adelaide	1½ "	" Nelson	2½ "
" Swan River.....	2½ "	" Port Cooper...	3 "
" Launceston	1½ "	" Port Otago ...	2½ "
" Hobart Town...	1 "		

N.B.—Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra. THACKER AND CO., Agents, 541, George-street.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £100,000.
Established in 1852.

Directors.

W. G. Sams, Chairman — R. H. M'Kenzie
J. Fawns, Deputy Chairman — George Fisher
Robert Pott.

Secretary ..... John Grant Smith
Solicitor ..... Adye Douglas
Marine Surveyor ..... W. Henniker
Bankers ..... Commercial Bank
Agent and Marine Surveyor, Hobart Town, J. R. Bateman.
Agents at Melbourne, Fallenstein and M'Kechney.
Marine Surveyor, ditto, Owen T. Fallenstein.
Agents at Geelong, Holmes, White, and Co.
Agent at Adelaide, Frederick Fisher.
Marine Surveyor, ditto
Agent at Sydney, Henry Fisher.
Marine Surveyor ditto, Captain Ogilvy

The undersigned begs to notify that he has accepted the agency of the above Company at Sydney, and is now ready to effect

Marine and Fire Insurances

on any reasonable extent, terms of which may be ascertained on application to

HENRY FISHER, 648, George-street,
Agent for the Launceston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Sydney, July 28.

MELBOURNE (AND WILLIAMSTOWN) MOUNT ALEXANDER AND MURRAY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated (with limited liability) by the Legislative Council of Victoria.

Capital, £1,000,000,
In Shares of £25 each. Deposit, 50s. per share.

The Government guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum upon all sums paid; and the Directors allow 3 per cent. in addition upon the stock paid up in full and in excess of the calls. The interest is payable either in Sydney, Melbourne, or London at the option of the Shareholders.

Forms of application for shares and further information may be obtained from

W. BARTON, Agent for Sydney,
George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER and CO., 541, George-street.

SYDNEY LAND AND BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The fourth monthly General Meeting of this Society will be held at the Freemason's Hall, York-street, on MONDAY, the 29th January, 1855, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the monthly subscriptions, passing the audited accounts for the last quarter, and for the sale of three or more shares. By order, J. W. DAVISON, Secretary. 55, Pitt-street North.

TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LAUNCESTON.

Directors:

Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., J.P., Chairman
Keith Jackson King, Esq., J.P.; Wm. Headlam, Esq.; James Peters, Esq; John Cookes, Esq.
Secretary—Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
Solicitor—Wm. Douglass, Esq.
Marine Surveyor—Launceston—Captain Wm. Henniker.
Agent at Hobart Town—F. A. Downing, Esq., J.P.
Marine Surveyor—Hobart Town—Captain George Johnstone.
Agents at Melbourne—Messrs Williams, Headlam, and Co.
" Geelong—John Gall Towers, Esq.
" Portland—Messrs. A. R. Cruikshank and Co.
" Warrnambool—Messrs. Mansfield and Bostock.
" Sydney—Messrs. George Thorne and Co.
Marine Surveyor—Captain H. T. Fox, 10, Upper Fort-street.
Bankers—Bank of Australasia.

Fire and Marine Risks are now taken by the Company; those insured at this Office against casualties by fire are reminded that annual polices expire on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

The undersigned, agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks, and to issue polices.

Rates and further particulars may be known on application at their offices, Wynyard-square.

G. THORNE and CO.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836, empowered by Acts of Parliament.

Directors in Sydney.

The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. — William Walker, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. — Jos. Scaife Willis, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
Medical Referees.
John MacFarlane, Esq., M.D. — Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Australasia.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor.—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary.—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, 54, Bridge-street.

Capital and Resources.—The Amount of Capital subscribed exceeds £1,500,000.

Accumulated Funds and Capital paid-up:

In 1813.	In 1854.
£396,225 11s. 9d.	£966,734 18s. 3d.

The liability of the Proprietors is declared by the Company's Acts of Parliament to be unlimited.

Fire Department.

Rates of Premium.

1st Class.—Buildings occupied as dwelling houses and counting houses only, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cent.
2nd Class.—Buildings occupied as stores, or for purposes of trade, as well as of residence, from 8s. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
Floating Policies, 15s. per cent.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are contained. Additional rates charged for hazardous goods, trades, and stocks.
Special risks taken by agreement.

Life Department.

Premiums to insure £100, payable at Death.

Age.	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.	1st Bonus after 10 payments	Reduced Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
32	1 15 3	1 19 0	3 10 0	2 0 1	1 0 3	1 2 6
37	2 2 6	2 9 5	5 0 0	2 12 9	1 6 6	1 7 6
42	2 16 8	3 5 5	10 3 4	2 2 9	1 11 5	1 14 2
52	3 19 8	4 12 7	11 13 4	2 19 1	2 3 8	2 10 1
62	6 1 6	7 1 3	15 15 4	4 4 1	3 13 9	4 9 5

The Bonus according on the 2nd and 3rd decimal payments will be equal to double and treble the amount of the 1st, and will be a gain added to the Policy, and so on, until the several Bonus additions shall have increased the value of the Policy 100 per cent. upon the original amount insured.

At the option of the Assured the Bonus may be applied to the permanent reduction of the premiums, as shown in the above table.

In the event of the Assured dying at any time between the decimal periods, the fixed annual Bonus will be added to the value of his Policy.

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.

Agents at Moreton Bay (for both departments) R. Towns, and Co.—Agents for the fire department, at Maitland, Jeremiah Ledsam, Newcastle, Bingle and Son, Goulburn, William Chatfield, Bathurst, James Stirling Home, Wollongong, Robert Davison, Campbelltown, James Turner.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

CASH ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* will be received by Mr. W. T. PINHEY, Chemist, Parramatta-street; and Messrs. MERRETT, Surrey House, South Head Road, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.

BANK POST BILLS.

This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months date, for such even sums as may be required, on which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rates. The £5 Sola Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. — An Assistant Manager being required for the Melbourne Branch of this Bank, eligible parties who may be desirous of becoming candidates for the office are invited to transmit written applications to the Secretary of the Bank prior to the 15th of January.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER STUART, Inspector of Colonial Branches.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 27th December, 1854.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 4th January, 1855.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.—Notice to Immigrants per ship Hanover.—Immigrants, who arrived in Sydney by the above-named vessel, are informed that the first instalment, in repayment of the advances made by the Family Colonization Loan Society, became payable on the 22rd ultimo; and they are requested to make the necessary payment, in terms of their agreements, at this office with as little delay as possible, to prevent the necessity of further steps being taken for the recovery of the same.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors having determined to make a 5th call, of 10s. per share, Shareholders are requested to pay the same into the Australian Joint Stock Bank, on or before the 15th January next.

CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Sydney, December 8.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Established 1835. Subscribed Capital, £300,000.—The undersigned, Agents for all the Australian Colonies, are authorised, by special Power of Attorney, to issue Policies binding the Company, and to adjust and pay all claims in Sydney, and for this purpose have a credit to any extent required.

Sydney Medical Referee—Alfred Roberts, Esq.
Surveyor—Mr. Wm. Wallis.
PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE.

For annum per £100

First class buildings, stone or brick, with slate, tile, or metal roofs	from	3s.	to 8s.
Second class ditto ditto, with shingled roofs	"	5s.	" 12s. 6d.
Third class ditto inferior buildings	"	10s.	" 25s.

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.

The rates for Life Assurance are the most liberal, tables of which, and every other information, may be obtained at the office, Macquarie-place.

BEIT AND SONS.

MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.—The Commissioners are desirous of engaging the services of a practical man in overlooking and superintending the making and repairing of roads and bridges within the district of Maitland; salary at the rate of £200 per annum. Applications and testimonials to be sent in before the 15th January next.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Clerk.
Maitland, December 11.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Sydney, 25th October, 1854.

The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London..... the Branches of the	30 days' sight		3 per cent. premium	
National Bank of Scotland, and Provincial Bank of Ireland	30	"	"	3 " "
On Ceylon, Colombo	30	"	"	3¼ " "
" China, Hong Kong	30	"	"	8s. 2d. per dollar
" Canton	30	"	"	8s. 2d. " |dollar
Mauritius, Port Louis...	30	"	"	4s. 2½d. per currency
Bombay	30	"	"	2s. 0½d. per rupee
Calcutta	30	"	"	2s. 0¾d. "
Madras	30	"	"	2s. 0¾d. " |dollar
Singapore	30	"	"	3s. 1d. per Mexican
Melbourne	15	"	"	1 per cent. premium

Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. ..... 1 " " 4 " "

Drafts on England, Scotland, and Ireland, for any sum under £100, are drawn on demand, and an additional one-half per cent. charged.

The Corporation issues credits payable at those places where its branches or Agencies are established, authorising drafts on this Agency against shipments to Sydney or Melbourne, hypothecated to the Corporation.

Approved bills payable in England, India, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, Singapore and Melbourne, are purchased, or remitted for collection.

The following rates of interest will be allowed until further notice:—

On the daily balance at credit, of a floating Deposit	2 per cent.
(On the above class of account no interest is calculated when the balance is below £100, or on any sum in excess of £10,000.)	
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
Ditto ditto, 6 months	3½ "
Ditto ditto, 12 months	5 "

(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodement is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the twelve months notice. Deposits can be drawn quarterly.

Bills for discount left before 12 o'clock are passed to account the following morning.

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Sydney Exchange Company will be held at the Company's Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 15th January, at noon, to receive the report for the previous half-year, with a statement of the accounts, and for transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
Sydney Exchange Rooms, 30th December, 1854.

SAVINGS' BANK.—This Bank will be closed from 1st to 15th January inclusive, and will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th January, at 11 o'clock, to make payment to depositors; and on Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th January, to receive deposits.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Ancient City of Lincoln.—To Surgeons.—Required for the above Court (consisting of upwards of one hundred members), a duly-qualified Surgeon. Gentlemen applying will be required to state on what terms they will attend professionally on the members individually, or on members and their families, and supply medicine at per quarter. Tenders to be sent, on or before half-past 7 o'clock, TUESDAY, the 9th of January, 1855, to Mr. JAMES SIMPSON, Lady of the Lake, Glebe, where persons applying will receive every information required. JAMES SHANNON, Secretary.

ASYLUM for DESTITUTE CHILDREN, PADDINGTON.—Mr. GEORGE SIMMONDS has been appointed Collector. JAMES COMRIE, Honorary Treasurer.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASON'S Hall Hotel, 102, York-street, opposite the Market. An ordinary daily at 1 o'clock.

BANK and other Shares may always be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 561, Pitt-street.

CARD.—Mrs. WILSHER, Confectioner and Pastrycook, 60, Pitt-street North. Orders punctually attended to.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon-Dentist (of London), No. 72, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

F. CATON ROTHWELL (late salesman to Messrs. How, Walker, and Co.), 46, Hunter-street, broker and commission agent, respectfully offers his services to the mercantile community of Sydney.

HAIGH, W. B., General Labour Agent, Registry Office, 197, George-street, Sydney.

JAMES MALCOLM, Ship-broker, Commission Merchant, and Coal Factor, Exchange Buildings.

KINGSLAND—LONDON. — Should this meet the eye of Miss S. GIFFORD, please send your address to C. W. SLOUGH, to be left at the Post Office, Bendigo, Victoria.

MR. WOODCOCK removed from 201, Elizabeth to 206, Liverpool-street.

MR. HUGH PATERSON (of London), Surgeon Dentist, 25, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Merchant and Commission Agent. Office, Queen's-place.

REMOVAL.—A. SPARK, tin-plate worker, &c., has Removed from the corner of Market-street to 72, SUSSEX STREET, opposite the Wool Pack Inn, between Market-street and King-street.

ROBERT THOMSON, Accountant and Actuary, Secretary to the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Offices, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—Stores must be registered for the current year. Forms prepared by Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street. 1st January, 1855.

THE OFFICES of MAURICE REYNOLDS, Solicitor, are removed to 42, Elizabeth-street North.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEP-SKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street Sydney are purchasers.

THOMAS DEIGAN, who arrived in these colonies, from New York, is requested to write to his sisters, at Messrs. Beamont and Chapman's, No. 211, Pitt-street, Sydney. Any information respecting the above individual will be thankfully received.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue their Drafts on the following places:

London	Hamburgh
Liverpool	Amsterdam
Paris	Antwerp
Brussels	Frankfort
Vienna	Bremen, &c., &c.

Sydney, 8th March. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of WOOL and Sheepskins. SWAIN, WEBBS, and CO., Circular Quay.

THE undersigned, Agents for Messrs. Jonas Brook and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, have always a supply of their Great Exhibition Prize Sewing and Crochet Cotton on hand.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., King-street.

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS, washed and in grease. Parties living in the Southern District having any of the above-mentioned produce for disposal are invited to communicate with the undersigned. CHATFIELD and CO., Cowper-street Goulburn.

WILSON. — Mr. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, passenger per Clontarf, is requested to apply on board the ship Kate, or at the office of the undersigned, where he will hear of something to his advantage. A. F. CROOM and CO.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—Rev. HENRY CARY, M.A., Head Master.—The design of this school is to impart a high classical or commercial education; according to the wishes of the pupils' parents, French, Italian, and German, taught without any extra charge. The duties of the school will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 9th January. For particulars, address Rev. H. CARY, care of Mr. Piddington, Bookseller, George-street, Sydney. Mr. Cary will be in Sydney or its neighbourhood to the close of the holidays, and will personally answer all applications. An Assistant Tutor wanted.

CLASSICAL, Mathematical, and Commercial Boarding and Day School, 57, Pitt-street South (a few doors below Liverpool-street), conducted by Mr. ROBERT MAYHEW, formerly Assistant-master at Mr. W. T. Cape's, of Glenmore Road. The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

EDUCATION, BALMAIN.—A Clergyman of the Church of England having obtained most suitable premises in Mr. Blake's house, Shannon Grove, Balmain, will take a limited number of pupils. The course will include Classics, Mathematics, History, Geography, and elements of a sound English education. School duties commence WEDNESDAY, January 10th. N.B.—There will be vacancies for two or three boarders.

EDUCATION Meads, Enfield, near Sydney.—The school will re-open on MONDAY, January 22nd, 1855. There are vacancies for two boarders. Parents and guardians may refer, in regard to the character and efficiency of the school, to the Rev. Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University; the Rev. Frederick Wilkinson, Incumbent of Trinity, Sydney; and the Rev. Alexander Salmon, Port-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM HATTAM WILKINSON.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, KIAMA.—C. S. BLACK, (recently from Madras) begs to announce that he intends opening a Boys' School, for day and night pupils, on Monday, the 11th instant. A thorough English education will be imparted to those who may be sent to this school. Arrangements will also be made for giving private lessons in Latin, French, and Music.

At the new year arrangements will be completed for receiving six boys as boarders.

For terms, &c., address to Mr. BLACK, care of the Rev. Mr. Mackie, Kiama.

Mr. B. begs to prefer parties intending to send their sons to him, to the Rev. Messrs. Mackie and Barnier, Kiama; and Mr. Waugh, of Waugh and Cox, Sydney.

LADIES' SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. Frost's establishment for the education of a limited number of boarders, and day pupils, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant. Mrs FROST continues to give private instruction in music and drawing. 33, Botany-street, South Head Road, opposite Darlinghurst Court House.

LADIES' SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST.—Mrs. CORBETT and Miss LA BARRE, beg to announce that the duties of their school will be resumed on MONDAY, January 15th, 1855.

LADIES' SCHOOL, Gough House, Parramatta.—MADAME LUBECKI and MRS. GRIFFITH beg to acquaint the parents and guardians of their pupils that the duties of the school will be resumed on MONDAY, January 22nd.

Irrawang Cottage, Raymond Terrace.

MRS. GREAVES, lately arrived from England, has the pleasure of announcing her intention of taking a limited number of young ladies to board and educate.

Mrs. G.'s course of instruction will comprise all included in a lady's English education, with the addition of music and the French language when required.

Terms	£12	10	0 per Quarter.
Music	2	2	0 "
French	2	2	0 "
Washing	2	2	0 "

Every pupil will be expected to provide two pairs of sheets and six towels.

A Quarter's payment will be required in advance, and no notice of removal will be expected.

As the number of pupils will be limited to twelve, early communication to Mrs GREAVES, addressed to the care of Mr. W P. Peck, will be necessary.

The duties of the academy will commence 16th January, 1855.

MR. HARRY MACKENZIE, Professor of music and singing, begs to announce to his pupils and friends that he will re-commence teaching on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1855. Residence, 149, Liverpool-street, East.

MR. STANLEY begs to inform his pupils and friends that he intends to resume his Tuition in Music on MONDAY, January 15th. Mr. S. has vacancies for a few pupils. Pitt-street South. January 3rd.

MISS HARRIS intimates to her pupils and friends that her school will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 10th January. 8, William-street, near the Museum.

MRS. and Miss BUTTERFIELD beg to announce that they have made arrangements for commencing their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, 11th instant, at 287, Elizabeth-street South, opposite Cleveland Paddocks, near Redfern. References—Dr. Ross, Rev. J. Keasley, J. Fairfax, Esqs., G. A. Lloyd, Esq., J. Thompson, Esq., J. C. Williams, Esq.

MRS. ANDREWS (pupil of Garcia) begs to inform her friends and pupils that she is prepared to receive ladies at her residence for instruction in singing. Terms may be had at Mr. JOHNSON'S, Musical Repository, Pitt-street.

MR. DEANE, Professor of Music, begs to inform his pupils that he will resume his instructions on MONDAY, the 8th instant. 8, O'Connell-street.

PARRAMATTA.—Mrs. THORNTON begs to intimate to her friends and the public that she is about moving to a larger house, viz., Dangan Cottage, Great Western Road, where she will have accommodation for a few more Boarders, and will be ready to receive her pupils by the 18th instant. Market-street, 3rd January.

PIANOFORTE and SINGING.—Mrs. ST. JOHN ADCOCK desires to acquaint her friends and the public that she will return to Sydney, at the termination of her professional tour with Mr. Wilka Hunter, on SATURDAY, and will resume her instructions in music on MONDAY, the 8th instant. 80, Prince-street.

ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Phillip-street.

Head Master	.....Mr. Charles H. Rich
Second Master	.....Mr. Arthur B. Turrell
Assistant Master	.....Mr. Faulkner
Mathematical Master	
Professor of French & German...	Dr. A. Ricard, Sydney University
Drawing	.....Mr. C. H. Fairland
Dancing	.....Mr. Clark
Singing	.....Mr. Mackenzie
Gymnastic Drill	.....Serjeant-Major Baynes, H. M. 11th Regiment

The School will re-open on THURSDAY, 11th January, 1855. Application to be made to the Head Master, 13, Cumberland-place, Cumberland-street.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 29, Elizabeth-street North.—Madame DUBOST and Miss POTTS beg to intimate to parents and guardians, that, after the Christmas vacation, their arrangements will be completed for the reception of twelve young ladies to board and educate, and for increasing the number of their day pupils. The house is commodious, and in one of the choicest situations in town, being within two or three minutes' walk of the Government Domain.

The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a sound education, along with accomplishments; special advantages being enjoyed by the pupils for acquiring a correct French pronunciation.

N.B.—The duties of the Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY the 15th January, 1855.

THE MISSES DE METZ beg to intimate that their Establishment will be re-opened after the vacation on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1855. N.B.—Vacancies for three boarders. 22, Elizabeth-street North.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Paterson.—Miss HASKEW begs to inform her friends and the public, that her School will Re-open on MONDAY, the 15th instant, where only twelve boarders are taken. There are now two vacancies, and parents wishing to place their children in a healthy and comfortable home, where every possible attention is paid both to their comfort and education, can learn further particulars, on addressing, to the care of Arthur Merkill, Royal Hotel. Terms, very moderate.

MESSRS. ADAMS and CO., draw Bills of Exchange to any amount on the undermentioned places, payable at sight.

New York	Philadelphia
Baltimore	Boston
Washington	Pittsburg
Cincinnati	St. Louis
New Orleans	Louisville
San Francisco	

Also payable at the following Banks:—Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albury; Utica City Bank, Utica; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Auburn, Auburn; Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Rochester City Bank, Rochester; George Smith and Co., Chicago; Alexander Mitchell (Fire and Marine Insurance Company), Milwaukie; Michigan State Bank, Detroit; Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio, Cleveland; Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.

Messrs. Adams and Co. receive and make advances on gold dust, on deposit, and forward the same fully insured if desired to any part of the United States or England.

F. W. CLARKE and CO., Agents,
6, Jamison-street.

COMMISSIONS for GEELONG.—The undersigned will be happy to receive consignments of goods, colonial produce, and merchandise generally, for sale on commission, and to execute, with punctuality and despatch, any orders that may be entrusted to them. In the above branch of business; or for the purchase of any goods that may be required by those who may wish to avail of their services.

References may be made as to respectability to Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., Sydney.

EDWARD WALTON and CO.,
Late C. J. Dennys and Co., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Market-square, Geelong.

£10 REWARD, if Stolen; or £3, if restored.—Stolen or strayed, a chesnut Horse, about a month since, branded on the near shoulder PB over WH, and on the off shoulder 3 PB combined. Whoever returns the horse to Mr. JOHN COOK, Cook's River Road, will receive the above reward. Newtown, January 5th, 1855.

£40 REWARD will be given for the apprehension and lodgment in any of Her Majesty's gaols, of the undermentioned persons who were found slaughtering a fat heifer of mine, on the 7th December last, and which was stolen from the man in charge; or £20 will be given for the apprehension of either. Description—William Roscage, about 40, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, complexion dark, known about the Hunter, Windsor, and Monki; also Thomas Aken, age about 28, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion dark, is a horse-breaker. Warrants have been issued by the Singleton Bench for their apprehension. Apply to JOSEPH PEARSE, Pokolbin, Wee Wee.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas my hired servant, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, absconded from his service on Saturday last, 30th December, the above reward will be paid to any constable or other person who will apprehend and give him into custody; and all persons are cautioned against hiring or harbouring the said William Chapman. Description:—Age, about 30 years; height, five feet five or six; complexion, fresh, and rather thin-featured; hair, dark brown. He arrived in the Columbia. MATTHEW LACY, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

£1000 TO BE LENT on mortgage. Apply to Mr. SPENCER, solicitor, 41, Elizabeth-street.

CIRCULAR — CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.—PETER and WILLIAM DEAN beg most respectfully to inform you, that they have established themselves in the above business, and are now in a position to fulfil orders to any extent which may be entrusted to their care. Having had practical experience as workmen in some of the leading towns of England, and possessing a knowledge of ornamental design as applicable to carving and cabinet purposes, perhaps second to none in the colony, they feel confident in soliciting your patronage and support, assured that a single trial will be sufficient to ensure a continuance of your favours. PETER and WILLIAM DEAN, cabinet makers and upholsterers, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney; and High-street West, Maitland.

MEDICAL.—An elderly Medical Practitioner, residing in a pleasant and important district, desires an active and duly-qualified Partner, who, in a short time, may succeed to the entire practice, which is now considerable. The only capital necessary would be some addition to the present establishment. Apply to ISAAC AARON, Esq., Surgeon, 125, Castlereagh-street.

BALMAIN ESTATE.—The undersigned, attorneys for the trustees of the estate, hereby give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any of the same.

ARTHUR C. DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE.
Sydney, 8th September, 1853.

MONEY TO LEND, in sums of from £100 to £1000, for periods of from one to five years, upon Sydney freehold properties. Apply to STENHOUSE and HARDY, 15, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. or Mrs. BEST, formerly residents of Adelaide, and now supposed to be either at Parramatta or in the Bathurst district, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, as they will hear of something to their advantage. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place, Sydney.

NOTICE.—In the Estate of the late JOHN HERRING BOUGHTON, Esquire, of Tillimby, Paterson.—Parties indebted to the above estate are requested to settle the same without delay; and any person having claims against the above-named gentleman previous to his death will please forward particulars to Mr. JOHN ROW, chemist, Bank-court.

M. A. TOMLINS, Executrix.
JOHN ROW, Executor.
January 4th, 1855.

NOTICE.—The firm of W. S. TAYLOR and CO., Cordial Manufacturers, has THIS DAY ceased by the effluxion of time. The business in future will be carried on under the firm of TAYLOR and GRANT. Messrs. T. and G. avail themselves of this opportunity to return thanks to their numerous customers for their kind support, and beg to assure them that it will be their utmost study to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Raspberry and lemon syrup, peppermint, cloves, ginger wine, cordials of all descriptions.

Country orders punctually executed and forwarded.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed from his stores and counting-house in Queen-street, to the premises lately occupied by D. N. Joubert, Esq., No. 132, George-street. ALLAN M'GAA. Sydney, 30th December, 1854.

NOTICE.—We beg to inform our customers and the public, that from and after JANUARY 1st, our establishment will be closed at 7 o'clock every evening, except Saturday, on which night it will be closed at 8 o'clock.

PLAVELLE, BROTHERS, jewellers and watchmakers, 203, George-street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—John Ellis's estate. —A dividend in the above estate of one shilling and threepence in the pound will be payable at the offices of Messrs. L. and S. Speyer and Co., on the 10th instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p.m. All claimants not having sent in a full statement of their accounts are required to do so by or before the 8th instant, and those creditors who claim under promissory notes will be required to produce them at the time of the receipt of their dividends.

STEPHEN L. SPYER,
JAMES G. TAYLOR,
Trustees of the above estate.

MR. ROBERT SADDINGTON having THIS DAY been admitted as a partner in our business, the same will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of Saddington and Son. SADDINGTON and CO., Jamison-lane. 1st January, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Business of THOMAS HALL and CO. will, on and after the 1st January, 1855, be carried on under the Style and Firm of HALL and ALDERSON. 154, Elizabeth-street, 21st December, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg respectfully to intimate, owing to the extreme difficulty in collecting small accounts, that on and after the 1st January, 1855, all transactions under £5 must be cash, and other accounts will be rendered on the 1st of every month. I. O. GLANHAM, Wine Merchant, 150, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between D. Mitchell and Thomas Felton, under the firm of Mitchell and Felton, watchmakers and jewellers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1855.

D. MITCHELL.
THOS. FELTON.
Witness, THOS. GIVEN.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the business in Pitt-street, No. 84, will in future be carried on by Mr. Felton, who solicits on behalf of himself a continuation of that patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm. THOMAS FELTON, watchmaker, &c., 84, Pitt-street.

W. L. PYKE'S (of Bathurst) Assignment.—To enable the trustees in the above estate to declare a first dividend, all parties having claims will please forward same before the 6th instant to the office of Messrs. J. LAZARUS and CO., George-street.

GEO. CHISHOLM
J. LAZARUS.
Sydney, January 1st, 1855.

PARRAMATTA.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain matters affecting the interest of the inhabitants. The people were called together by the bellman, and at about eight o'clock a numerous and respectable assemblage were present.

Mr. FORBES, P.M., was called to the chair, and spoke to the following effect: circumstances had lately occurred which had induced himself and others to take the sense of the people in reference to putting a stop to certain nuisances which prevailed in the town, and also to see whether something could not be done for its better local government. In 1842, an Act was passed appointing District Councils, Mr. Nichols stated at the time, that the Act would not meet the object aimed at. Subsequently road trusts were instituted, but they likewise failed in rendering the town any advantage; and it was now time to seek some remedy for repairing the streets and guarding against such evils as presented themselves last Friday, when the narrowest escape possible took place of the town of Parramatta being laid in ashes.

Mr. BYRNES came forward and moved the following resolution:—"That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means to be adopted for the better local government of this town, and to draw up a report to be submitted to a general meeting of the inhabitants for their approval." The speaker stated, that the subject of the resolution affected no single individual, one and all were interested, and no one could shut their eyes to the facts which had lately taken place. A gentleman had a few days since appealed to the justices in petty sessions, to use some means to prevent the impurities which were daily being thrown into the scanty supply of water remaining for the use of the town. Thirty to fifty horses were daily driven into the water as soon as they were taken out of the coaches; moreover, children, and even adults, were in the habit of bathing; this was one of the nuisances to be remedied. The next was the state of the streets. At present there was no local body possessing the power to repair or cleanse the streets, which in wet weather were knee deep in mud, and in drought were one bed of dust, to the ruin of health and property. But the greatest of all evils was the total want of the means of putting out fire; never was property in more imminent danger than this town was on Friday last, and nothing could exceed the unanimous exertions of its inhabitants, which after all barely saved the town from destruction by fire. The Roman Catholic burial ground caught fire by the light bark of the apple tree, which must have been carried there for the distance of half a mile; and a piece of fire of a similar nature was taken from the domain by the wind, to the lower end of George-street. It was really too bad to think that we had no proper fire-engine. On Friday the old engine, which was taken to the fire, was so much out of repair as to require one hour's exertion to open the feeding valve. The speaker proposed that they should put their shoulders to the wheel and procure a proper fire-engine: there was but little doubt but that the various insurance companies would assist in the expense.

Mr. GOULD seconded the resolution, and said that it was time that the Government adopted some enlarged measures for the benefit of the health and comfort of the town. He had lived in London and had witnessed the comfort of the inhabitants, whose affairs were managed by a corporation, and if such means were introduced, a tax for the benefit of all, would be a cheaper mode of supply, even in the article of water, than under the present system. The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. J. N. BEIT stated that he was a shareholder in one of the English insurance companies, and as far as his influence and interest went he should be most happy to assist in the outlay to raise a fire-engine and persons to work it. Mr. Beit moved, and Mr. Ryan seconded, a resolution to the effect that a committee of seven be formed to draw up a report, to be laid before a future meeting, and the following persons were proposed, namely, Messrs. Byrnes, Houison, Forbes, Gould, Harvey, Beit, and Payten.

As the meeting was separating, some one expressed a hope that the Government would soon answer the requisition of the Water Commissioners, in their application for the money to go on with the great water-works.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

WINDSOR.

POLICE OFFICE.—On Saturday last James Farlow appeared before the Bench upon summons to answer the information of Thomas Kirk, charging him with leaving a slip panel down upon the enclosed land of the latter, at Yellow Munday, in the district of Evan, some time last month, contrary to the recent Act 18th Victoria, No. 27. Mr. Walker appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Coley for the defendant. From the evidence of the complainant and another witness the facts laid in the information were fully proved. Upon cross-examination the complainant denied that there ever was a public road through his land, though he said that people did sometimes go that way to Penrith from Richmond. Mr. Coley addressed the Bench for the defendant, contending that, as he would show from evidence, there had been a road through the place where the defendant had left down the rails for more than twenty years—it had become public property, and the act of the complainant in putting up slip rails was nothing more or less than a nuisance. Mr. William Farlow was then put into the box, and deposed that the road in question had been used for twenty-seven years past to his knowledge; it was the main thoroughfare from Richmond to Penrith. Cross-examined: He did not see his son (the defendant) come through the road at the time in question. Another witness swore that he had known the road to have been used for ten or twelve years. Cross-examined: There were generally slip-rails at it; there were other ways of going to Penrith. Mr. Walker replied that the evidence for the defence amounted to nothing, as there was oath for oath as to the right of road, the complainant swearing that there was no public road, and the last witness only deposing to ten or twelve years' use. That part of the case therefore he submitted, ought to be entirely thrown out of view, and the decision ought to rest upon the original facts, as to leaving the slip rail down upon the enclosed land, which had been clearly proved, and no denial of the fact offered. The Bench, however, decided upon dismissing the case, stating that there was a want of preponderance of evidence on either side.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Thomas Murray, and Catherine, his wife, appeared before the Bench on Tuesday last, upon warrant, to answer the charge of assaulting and beating one Julia Ann Delaney, on Christmas day last, at Sallysbottom. Mr. Coley and Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Coley brought under their worships' notice the recent Act for the better prevention and punishment of assaults upon women, &c., and said he thought that the present case would be proved to be one which should be dealt with in the severe manner pointed out by that Act. Complainant being sworn, deposed that after some few words between Mr. Murray and herself, Murray jumped out of his cart, ran after complainant, and followed her to her house, where he rushed in, caught hold of her with the left hand by the back of the neck, and seized her throat in a manner choking her with the other, until his wife came in when he loosed complainant. Immediately afterwards he took hold of complainant again by the back of the neck and threw her into the fire; he stamped his feet on the back of her neck, and sunk her face amongst the burning ashes. Mrs. Murray then said, "Come out, Tom, she's dead, she's dead!" when he went away, and prosecutrix got up, ran to the door, and screamed out as loud as she could; he got into his cart; but when he saw complainant he attempted to get out again, and said, "The old wretch is not dead yet," when his wife held him back; there was no one at home with complainant at the time of the assault. Dr. Day deposed that Mrs. Delaney was under medical treatment for the injuries, which were that of a severe burn on the face, eyes, nose, and mouth, and a bruise about the neck. The Bench said there was no case against Mrs. Murray, and she was discharged. On Murray being asked what he had to say, he denied having ever gone inside of the prosecutrix's door, and said that she was drunk at the time. He had no witnesses. The Bench considering there was no corroborative testimony in favour of the complainant, only fined the defendant in the sum of £1, with £1 4s. 6d. costs.

MUDGEE.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM.—On the evening of the 31st ultimo, our township was visited by a storm of unusual appearance and sound, the flashes of lightning were really awful, accompanied by a crash of the loudest thunder. The electric fluid passed down the flue of the chimneys of the houses occupied by Mr. Deavin and Mr. Kenny, thereby occasioning the greatest consternation to the inmates of those dwellings; the fluid in passing from the dwellings, slightly touched the occupants, leaving them as "monuments of mercy" in its transit.

We have generally given many particulars of the robberies of our Mudgee mail, together with all circumstances connected with its delay, &c., and cannot, on this occasion, forbear to give publicity to the universal satisfaction awarded by all parties to the late contractor, Mr. James Cain, who has done all in his power to carry out to the fullest extent the usual expectations from a mail contractor—that of punctual delivery and regularity in the despatch of all mails. On no occasion during the last six months has he been known to cause the slightest inconvenience to any person; and in other parties registering the mails for 1853, the magistrates complimented Mr. Cain on the very efficient way in which he had conducted the mail department from Hartley to Mudgee during the last six months.

Our agriculturists are busily engaged in gathering in their crops of wheat, &c., which, notwithstanding the long drought, have realized a more abundant return than could have reasonably been anticipated.

BATHURST.

JANUARY 2.—Yesterday, was driving the first pile for a bridge over the Macquarie. At mid-day, pursuant to notice previously given, a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants of Bathurst and vicinity had assembled on the flat, at the termination of the present Government line of road. The pile to be driven was on the Bathurst side of the river. Punctually as may be the monkey was raised by stalwart arms, assisted by the "crab," and the first blow was given to that which will be the means of facilitating communication between Bathurst and the "eastern counties" in all weathers. By none will this be more apppreciated than by those of the inhabitants of Bathurst who were such in the winter of 1852. Many of the respectable inhabitants (velept "swells" by some of my immediate neighbours) being anxious to commemorate the occasion, applied their powers to raise the "monkey," being thereby enabled to boast of having helped to drive the first pile of the Bathurst bridge. The pile having been driven to its required depth, was surmounted by the Union Jack. A luncheon was served under a temporary tent; after which rustic sports, as running in sacks, &c. having been duly indulged in, the party dispersed to their respective homes. And here, *en passant*, let me remark (notwithstanding his Honor the Chief Justice's sweeping censure on the district), that during the whole of the past holidays I have not observed the slightest breach of decorum through inebriation in our streets.

A delightful change of the weather has taken place; extensive thunder showers have been succeeded by a reduced temperature.

BRAIDWOOD.

DECEMBER 30TH.—This has been a week of holidays, and a more loyal and orderly population could not have been found in any portion of her Majesty's dominions; boxing-day, which was the principal day of amusements, was particularly quiet, and scarcely a person to be observed in the slightest degree intoxicated. Some of our sporting men got up races in a quiet way, for sundry saddles and watches, all of which went off without accident, and enjoyment to the numerous spectators, of whom a large assemblage of the fair sex honoured with their presence, and added very considerably to the harmony of the amusements. The races were decidedly good, and it appeared to have excited the dormant energy of our turfites, for in the evening a large assemblage of the inhabitants of the district took place at Mr. Styles's, Royal Hotel, to appoint stewards and other office-bearers for the annual races. Mr. T. C. Crommelin being unanimously requested to take the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed to fill the different offices:—Mr. James Larmer, secretary and treasurer. Stewards: Messrs. Badgery, Williams, Goulding, Taylor, Murphy, Wallis; Mr. John McKellar, J.P., judge; Mr. Duncan M'Kellar, clerk of the course. It is now finally arranged that these annual races are to come off, upon the Colombo course, near Braidwood, upon the 29th, 30th, and 31st January, 1855. A considerable amount has been subscribed toward the race fund, and, from the known ability and untiring exertions connected with racing that many of the stewards are imbued with, good sport may be anticipated, and I have heard that, considering the season, a more than usually large turn out of horses may be expected.

THE WEATHER.—With the exception of the last few days, the weather has been most unusually warm for this cold climate. On boxing-day it was most oppressive, the thermometer stood in the shade at 113 degs., and, upon the Thursday following the 28th, might well be designated "Black Thursday," the thermometer at Mount Elrington was 120 degs. in the shade, and at sundown 88 degs.; such a season as this is not in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant of the district. The wheat crops, as may be expected, are very short in yield, but not so much so as I feared they would be some time back. Those who have commenced reaping remark that, although the crops are thin and the straw short, they never had a finer grain. The potato crops look very much shrivelled up, and require rain. There have been several attempts at a thunderstorm by the upper elements, but without any rain having fallen near this township; but I have heard that the diggers upon the creeks have been more fortunate. The numerous and extensive bush fires that have ravaged the district for the last three weeks have nearly exhausted themselves—not indeed from any sympathy from that rapacious monster and tyrant of a master, fire, but from the fact that the inadequate quantity of grass remaining for the sustenance of our starving stock will not supply sufficient fuel for further conflagration. The burying ground has fallen a victim, and has added its ashes to that of the human race.

Major's Creek diggings still give employment to a considerable body of men, I should say 250, most of whom are making good wages, but few realizing anything considerable. Mr. Sprowl, who for some time past had been making large returns, has for the last three weeks done almost nothing, having overshot the rich deposit which is confined in a very narrow vein of washing stuff, but he is likely soon to rectify the mistake. The party at work adjoining him (Deans and Finn) have been, and still are, obtaining large quantities of gold, indeed for the last two months I believe they will have averaged 27 ozs. of gold per week. The short supply of water upon the Creek is severely felt by those employed in washing, for although a heavy thunderstorm passed over the place a few weeks ago, and did an immense deal of good, the scarcity is a very great detriment to the successful operations of the miners. Christmas and all its accompanying festivities have passed over with the greatest order and quietness. Upon boxing-day there were races, which were numerously attended; the stakes were not of large amounts, but the sport gave general satisfaction to all parties. Next day a pugilistic encounter took place between two diggers, which, by the knowing ones it was feared would be prevented by the vigilance of the police; however, luckily (as they say), towards night a thunder-storm came on, accompanied by heavy rain, which sent the Charlies to their encampment, and gave the pugilists an opportunity of testing which was the best man.

A very sudden death occurred upon the creek, to the wife of a person named Alphic. It appears she was going about upon the Friday night, apparently quite well, and on Saturday morning was found dead in her hut. I did not hear full particulars, but have heard she was subject to palpitation of the heart.

THE ARALUEN.—Many in this locality, and Jenner's party in particular, have been most successful in procuring large quantities of gold; and as Mr. Burnell, who is proprietor of the land adjoining where they are at present working, intends to throw open the land for digging purposes, a large increase to the mining population may be expected. Provisions of all sorts are enormously high, and is a serious drawback to the proper development of the riches of this valley. The Honeysuckle Flat is improving, and there are about fifty licenses taken out as yet this month; but numbers are leaving Bell's Paddock for this place; the want of water will be a great drawback. From the Mongarlow River I hear there are about seventy diggers, and all those whom I have spoken to seem satisfied with the remuneration they are obtaining. There is a large field for enterprise, well worth the attention of diggers from any part of the colony. They may be sure of always being able to get from one ounce a week upwards; many have made their ten ounces, and some few I know of at present are realising from five to seven ounces each man in the party. Gold is extremely high in price, and only a few buyers; and I have heard a report—I don't say how true—but it is that large quantities of Braidwood gold is mixed up with Port Phillip or Ovens gold in Sydney, and sold to whom it may concern. I mention this as rumour, but I think it my duty to do so, and at the same time, to draw the attention of the Sydney gold buyers to the fact of the great disparity in value of the gold from the different localities, or gold fields in this district. I may say—and I obtain my information from the first authority in the colony—that there is a difference of at least four shillings per ounce. The greater bulk of the gold however obtained from Braidwood, is far inferior to any of the other gold fields in the colony excepting Omeo.

January 3rd, 1855.—Since writing the above, I have made more particular enquiries as to the present productiveness of our gold fields, and give the results. I do so with greater satisfaction from the circumstance, that I find that the quantity of gold purchased from the diggers, is larger in proportion than it has been for the last 18 months—to say then that these diggings are worked out, is alike ridiculous as it is unfounded, because there is not so much gold sent down by escort now as there was formerly, is no criterion: the number of diggers are decreased three-fourths; and the great decrease in the mining population is accounted for, in the fact, that a large majority of our former miners have realised independencies, and have purchased small farms, upon which they enjoy and prefer the peace and comfort of a good habitation, to the hardships which a digger must endure in the prosecution of his employment. The Braidwood diggings were always the resort of a quiet and peaceable community, who were satisfied by moderate returns; and the result has proved what perseverance and industry can do, in the many who now enjoy the rewards of their former privations.

JAVA.

(From the Singapore Free Press, October 6.)

In consequence of the report in the *Singapore Free Press* of 14th July, that the pirates of North Borneo had established themselves on one of the small islands of the Natunas, where they had erected a small fort and were busy repairing their prahus, H. M. Steamer *Vesuvius* and brig *Banda* proceeded to that quarter to look for these pirates. On the 20th August they reached Sirhassen, the chief Island of the South Natunas group. Information was received from the Dato Orang Kaya of the Island, that two months previously some pirate prahus had made their appearance amongst the islands and reefs, and had captured and carried away 19 persons, all fishermen, and it was supposed that they had probably about a month later gone to the Tambelan islands. Pilots could not be procured to take the vessels amongst the smaller islands, but from all the information obtainable it appeared that the pirates were no longer in the vicinity, and on account of want of pilots and the bad weather experienced, the *Vesuvius* and *Banda*, after cruizing to the north of Sirhassen, returned to Sambas.

The Dutch ship Adriano Petronella, on the 30th August, struck on a bank about four miles west north-west of the island Kungean, and sprung a leak, which increased so fast that it was necessary to run the vessel ashore on the island Sapudi, the vessel being completely water-logged. The bank is not laid down on any of the charts.

The intelligence from Palembang is to the 14th September. A long projected expedition to the Makkakao, where some insurgent chiefs were still to be found, has at last been carried out. The dussons which might be considered as refractory, were Gunong Batu, Gulu Pangong, Galang Tingi, Tangong Raman, and Keban Agung. The three first-named were strongly fortified, and the paths over the mountains guarded by bentings.

Pangeran Jimat and the ratu of Pemangilan were stationed at Tanjong Raman with upwards of seventy followers.

The expedition set out by way of the mountain pass of Karang Agong to Pulo Pangong, guided by the chief of the last named dusson, who had joined at Muara Dua. In order to mislead the insurgents, a report had in the meantime been circulated that the expedition would proceed by another route. The dussons Gulu Pangong and Galang Tingi were successively captured, almost without opposition, many of the insurgents being killed or wounded in the assault of the last named place. Amongst the dead was a certain Iman Mulak Rachiem, chief priest in the Makkahao, who had refused to make submission in 1853. Pangeran Jimat and the ratu of Pemangilan, however, succeeded in making their escape. The capture of these two dussons was followed by the submission of the whole valley.

The fugitive followers of the Marga Ajie, who was formely punished, were all driven from the Makkakao, and 30 persons fell into the hands of the Dutch, amongst whom was the wife of the ratu of Pemangilan and one of her children. On the 8th September the Resident of Plembang, Colonel de Brauw, returned to Muara Dua from the Makkakao. The Rajah Tiang Alam was still at lage.

The *Courant* of 13th September contains a very long report by Colonel Andresen of the late proceedings adopted with regard to the Chinese on the West Coast of Borneo, of which we have already given an account. The Dutch troops followed the rebellious Chinese into the hills, everywhere dispersing them and destroying their strongholds. At one place the Chinese had constructed a mine beneath the road along which the troops had to pass, which they tried to fire by means of a long match; but it was observed in time, and the match cut through, and on searching the mine it was found charged with seven small barrels of *English* gunpowder. Dyaks were employed to pursue the fugitive insurgents, who were finally all driven out of the district of Montrado. But although quiet was thus restored, it was found the population still remained absent, and it appeared that they were equally afraid of the insurgents and of the Dutch troops, and Colonel Andresen remarks that it was an impossibility to search them out in the jungle with his troops, and induce them to return to their places of abode.

The only means which could be employed for this purpose was, that people who were too cowardly to protect their own possessions against a handful of rascals, should be driven in by the Dyaks.

"The Dyaks of Gajing and those of Lara, who inhabited the same district as the former Thay Kong, had vanished since the breaking out of the disturbance, and it was thought that they had accompanied the Chinese. These Dyaks, therefore, could not be made use of.

"I had already several times during the expedition received the co-operation of the chiefs of Mampawa, and I therefore asked them for a hundred armed Dyaks, who could be used in the jungle, and they immediately complied with my request. In the meantime I had notified to the fugitives, at as many places as possible, that unless they returned within three days, with their wives and children, to their usual places of abode, I should allow the Dyaks to attack them. The period expired, very few had returned, and the Dyaks were sent after them in different places, while liberty was granted to Pangeran Satu Suria Negara of Mampawa, to drive out by force the armed insurgents who might be found in the villages near the Mampawa boundaries. The same permission was given to the Pangerans of Anum and Probu. These measures had the result, that a few days afterwards the bazaar at Montrado was as much crowded with people as formerly, and that the inhabitants of the smaller places returned to their former abodes, and people from all quarters came asking forgiveness."

Later intelligence from Montrado mention that the rebuilding of the bazaar of Montrado, lately destroyed by fire, was proceeding briskly, as well as the strengthening the posts of Thang and Habuk within which the Dutch troops would be garrisoned. The post Sjongbuk had been abandoned and destroyed. At Kulor mining operations had been resumed. The neighbourhood of Sinkawang was being daily more and more inhabited. The health of the troops had greatly improved. A part of the population of Lara were pursued by the Dyaks and had retreated to Chipalla near Sungi Duri, but were also there attacked and hunted down. The better disposed of the Chinese inhabitants of Lara had requested protection from the Commander of the Government schooner Hasi against their countrymen.

CEYLON.

Our files of the *Colombo Observer* contain but little matter of interest; they are to October 26. The coffee crop, from rainy weather, bad roads, &c., is described as having fallen short of what was at one time anticipated, although the return exhibits an increase of 2500 tons over the largest crop sent forward—the increase being chiefly on plantation kinds. The number of young trees which are coming into bearing bid fair for the crops of the following harvest. Following the crop of 1853—4 to its destination, one cannot fail to observe the enormous quantity of coffee which finds its way into Great Britain. The crop amounted to about 300,000 cwts., 4628 of which were sent to Amsterdam, 4037 to the Cape of Good Hope, 5715 to the Mauritius, 10,274 to Australia, 57,767 to France, and 354,728 to Great Britain. Although the prospects of the planters are decidedly the reverse of gloomy, their shipments have been hindered in consequence of the necessary rains to a very great extent. The total exports of coffee during the year ending the 10th October, 1854, are plantation, 303,908 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., and ordinary, 130,177 cwt. 3qrs. 11 lbs., making a total of 434,086 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. The roads were in a very bad state. A correspondent of the overland *Colombo Observer*, alluding to the subject, writes as follows:—

"Three carts despatched from Badulla with coffee on the 15th July, and four sent off on the 25th of the same month, reached Colombo this morning, the first batch taking 75 days, the second 65, to do the distance —150 miles."

There was nothing interesting in the proceedings of the Legislative Council, much of the time being taken up in discussions in reference to the salaries of public officers. The *Observer* states that about £5500 of the revenue of next year is to be devoted to military repairs and buildings, an expenditure which in this time of war we could scarcely grudge but for the permanent burden of £24,000 per annum imposed upon us. There will be a considerable expenditure in making preparation for the pearl fishery, while the colony is called on to contribute £2127 towards the expenses of the survey of the gulf of Manaar, undertaken and completed by the Madras Government. A sum of £300 has been devoted to preparations for the Paris Exhibition.

In consequence of the employment of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers intended for India as transports to the Black Sea, and the loss of the Douro, the Admiralty have sanctioned the temporary suspension of one of the semi-monthly communications between Bombay and China, to commence with the withdrawal of the steamer which should leave Bombay on the 16th November. The letters for China by the mails leaving Southampton are to be conveyed by a steamer from Calcutta.

It is proposed to commence an Horticultural Exhibition at Kandy, where, from the nature of the climate, the number of European residents, and the contiguity of the Botanical Gardens, it is anticipated that the exhibitions will prove superior to those at Colombo.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH AT EDINBURGH.

THE freedom of the City of Edinburgh was presented to Sir William Molesworth, and the following was his speech on the occasion:—

Sir William Molesworth, on rising to acknowledge the honour, said, My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,—It is difficult for me to find words to express how much gratified I am by the manner in which you have received me, and by the honour that you have done me in conferring on me the freedom of this great and renowned city—renowned both in ancient history and in modern science—renowned for its philosophers, historians, poets, and divines. Gentlemen, I assure you that it gives me very great pleasure to become a freeman of Edinburgh. For, as the Lord Provost has told you, I am connected with this city by the ties both of birth and education. By both I am half a Scotchman. I am proud of my Scotch blood, and of belonging to the same family as David Hume, the historian and philosopher. (Applause.) In the University of Edinburgh I was educated under Leslie, Jameson, and other eminent professors. In my youth I was so fortunate as to enjoy the acquaintance and to profit by the conversation of Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Brewster, Sir William Hamilton, Sir John Sinclair, James Mill, and other distinguished Scotchmen. (Applause.) I am, therefore, attached to Edinburgh by the feelings of gratitude, affection, and admiration; and the strength of those feelings has not been diminished, by an absence of many years. Since I left Edinburgh I have visited many of the most celebrated cities in Europe, but none of them ever appeared to me to compare in beauty with the metropolis of Scotland, which has also been much adorned of late years. (Applause.) I am therefore delighted at the honour you have done me in enrolling me among your freemen. Gentlemen, the Lord Provost has referred in terms of approbation—for which I heartily thank him—to my public career and to my political opinions, and it was in Edinburgh, gentlemen, that I acquired most of those opinions. I believe them to be sound, and the best calculated to promote the happiness and good government of the inhabitants of this kingdom and of its numerous dependencies, that are scattered over the face of the globe, from the arctic to the antarctic pole; many of which dependencies are rapidly becoming vast and wealthy states, destined to be the homes of millions of active and intelligent men belonging to our race, and formerly attached to us by the strong ties of blood, of language, and similarity of institutions. (Loud applause.) I have constantly endeavoured to uphold those opinions during a public life of twenty years, and I shall continue to maintain them in whatever position I may be placed, as a representative of the people in Parliament or as a Minister of the Crown. (Applause). Gentlemen, the Lord Provost has also alluded, in a very flattering manner, to my connection with the Government of Lord Aberdeen. When I joined that Government, though I had not the honour to be personally acquainted with Lord Aberdeen, I had great respect and admiration for his public character. I felt convinced that I could become a member of his Government without any compromise of principle, especially as my noble friend Lord John Russell, the distinguished, acknowledged, and justly recognised leader of the Liberal party, whom I have generally followed, and hope to continue to follow in public life, had consented to hold an influential position in Lord Aberdeen's administration. Nor have my hopes and expectations been disappointed. My respect and admiration for Lord Aberdeen has been confirmed and strengthened by personal acquaintance. I found him to be a sincere, earnest, straightforward, liberal, and enlightened gentleman, an honour to Scotland, a statesman of whom every Scotchman ought to be proud, whose only object in taking office was to promote the good government of his country, and whose chief wish in retaining office is firmly and energetically to maintain the honour and dignity of Great Britain, in the arduous contest in which we are now engaged, in the just and necessary war which the responsible ministers of the Crown have felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to declare against the Emperor of Russia. (Applause.) Gentlemen, with regard to the war, few persons are more averse to war, or firmer friends of peace, than I am. Would to God that the progress of knowledge and civilisation among the nations of the earth had rendered it impossible for the rulers of mankind to do those deeds of violence and wanton aggression which at times make war inevitable, and render it both just and necessary. (Applause.) This war, gentlemen, is a just and a necessary one. France and England have embarked in it, not for any selfish objects—not for any petty personal interests—but for high and noble ends; to protect the weak—to humble the pride of the strong—for the lasting benefit of Europe; to prevent the aggrandisement of Russia at the expense of the Ottoman Empire—an aggrandisement that would menace the liberty, the commerce, the civilisation, and progress of Western Europe. (Loud applause.) At first France and England hoped and endeavoured to attain their object by peaceful negotiations. Conscious of their strength, they were conciliatory and forbearing as long as honour would permit them to be so, but in vain; nothing but brute force would compel the Czar to desist from his designs on the Ottoman dominions. Therefore, sooner or later a conflict with Russia was inevitable. If by any means that conflict could have been postponed, still I repeat, sooner or later it was inevitable; and if it had been postponed, it might occur at a period less favourable—it could not occur at a period more favourable to the cause of progress and civilisation than the present one. (Hear, hear.) For France and England are now firmly united, and daily becoming more firmly united. Their sons, associated in the tent, the ship, and the field, encountering the same perils, and enduring similar hardships, by sea and by land, are learning to respect, admire, and love each other. And France and England firmly united in the cause of progress and civilisation, that cause must triumph over the barbarism of the North. (Loud applause.) Moreover, the elements likewise are propitious to our cause. Tranquil seas, with favorable winds, have aided the expedition to the Crimea. An abundant harvest will more than defray the present expenses of the war. The consequences of that harvest are a flourishing trade, a thriving revenue, and a contented people, who scarcely feel that their material interests are affected by the operations of the war, and who are willing to bear its burdens instead of bequeathing an increased debt to posterity. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, in the immediate conduct of this war, France and England had three chief objects to accomplish:—First, to prevent the Russian army from dismembering the Turkish empire, and marching on Constantinople; secondly, to prevent the Russian fleet from injuring the trade and commerce of France and England; thirdly, to strike such a body blow at Russia as would be best calculated permanently to defeat her ambitious designs on the dominions of the Ottoman Porte. The first two of these objects had been accomplished; the third, I hope and trust, is in the act of being accomplished. To accomplish them, magnificent fleets, the like of which the world had never seen, have been sent by France and England to the Euxine and to the Baltic; armies have been equipped with unparalleled rapidity, and abundantly furnished with all the munitions of war; they have been transported with unprecedented speed to their destination. The result has been that the Russians have quitted the Danubian Principalities, compelled to do so partly by the valour of the Turks, sustained by the moral influence of the allied armies at Varna, ready to bring succour; partly by the operations of the combined fleets in the Euxine intercepting supplies; partly by the menacing attitude of Austria, the consequence of the skill of the diplomatists of France and England. (Applause.) The result also has been that whilst the merchant navies of the allied powers traverse the ocean in every direction without fear or danger, the commercial marine of Russia dare not appear on the seas, and her men-of-war are compelled to skulk ingloriously behind her granite fortifications. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, to have attacked those fortifications with ships alone, as some civilians have advised—to have opposed (to use the words of Lord Dundonald, the boldest of our sea-kings) "combustible ships to stone batteries firing red-hot shot," would have been contrary to opinions of every military authority—acts not of judicious daring, but of sheer insanity, of which I am glad to say the brave admirals of France and England were incapable. (Hear, hear.) But the most important of these fortifications—the bulwark—the talisman of the power of Russia in the East—is now being assailed, as it ought to be assailed, by the warriors of France, of England, and of Turkey, under their ablest and wisest generals, and by an armada more potent than any of which mention is made in history or fable. If success attend that enterprise—and it has commenced under the most favourable auspices—(and to ensure success every means has been employed that wealth and science, prudence and forethought could devise), a body blow will be struck at Russia that will undermine her influence in the East, may make her amenable to reason, and thus pave our way to a peace alike glorious and honourable. (Loud applause.) But, gentlemen, whatever may be the immediate result of the attack on Sebastopol, I am convinced that neither the people of this country nor Her Majesty's Ministers — whoever they may be — will ever consent to a termination of this conflict, until the objects for which this war was commenced have been attained. (Great applause.) We ought not, however, to be disappointed if these objects are not attained as speedily as we desire. We ought not to murmur if great events do not occur as rapidly as we could wish. We should bear in mind that in every war the remarkable events that are chronicled in history—great battles and important sieges—have been few in number, separated by considerable intervals of time, that are occupied by minor and less important events of which history makes little or no mention. We must not expect much difference in this respect between the present war and past ones. We must not expect, because the steam-vessels and electro-telegraph have almost annihilated distance—because, in annihilating distance they have almost annihilated time, which is the measure of distance, that the important events of which we receive intelligence with the rapidity of lightning will follow each other with equal speed. We ought not to be unreflectingly impatient for action, which, if rashly engaged in, might occasion unnecessary loss of valuable life. (Applause.) Bear in mind, gentlemen, that to France and England nothing can or ought to be more precious than the lives of their sons, but that to Russia nothing is less valuable than the blood of her serfs. (Applause.) Bear in mind, also, that in a prolonged conflict, the wealth and resources of France and England must ensure our ultimate triumph over the poverty of Russia, and that Russia's only chance, even of temporary success, lies in rash and ill-considered action on our part. (Hear, hear, hear.) Therefore, I say, let us not be over-impatient for results. This war must give birth to events of immense importance to the civilised world. It has already produced two results, which will make it memorable in the history of nations. The one is the frank, cordial, and hearty union of the people, the Government, the fleets and armies, of France and England in the same cause—a union which, I hope for the sake of both countries and of mankind, will be everlasting. (Loud applause.) The other is the mitigation of the evils of war by the establishment of the maritime rights of neutrals on the firm and solid basis of reason and justice—a step in civilisation the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. (Hear.) And if, as I hope and trust, Sebastopol shall ere long share the fate of Bomarsund, its fortifications be razed to the ground, its fleet annihilated, and the Euxine set free from the incubus of the might of Russia—the first campaign of united France and England will neither be aimless, nor eventless, nor inglorious, nor unworthy of that reputation of two countries renowned for military and naval exploits. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Gentlemen, though in war much depends on causes beyond human control, on events which the most sagacious cannot foresee, nor the most prudent guard against, yet I feel sanguine of the success of the expedition to the Crimea, because the preparations for it were most complete—because the soldiers and sailors of France and England are unsurpassable in valour—because their commanders are most competent, and, above all, because our cause is a just and righteous one. (Applause.) Pardon me, my Lord Provost and gentlemen, for being led away into making these remarks upon a subject which now anxiously occupies my mind, and which must occupy the mind of every man who feels an interest in the honour, the dignity, and the well-being of this empire. (Hear, hear.) And permit me now, my Lord Provost and gentlemen, in conclusion, again to return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kind manner in which you have received me, and for the great honour which you have this day conferred on me, and of which I always shall retain a vivid and grateful recollection. [The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.]

The meeting then separated.

THE STUDIO.—It seems to be a fixed condition with all government works in this country, that they must proceed with the utmost possible slowness. Any approach to businesslike alacrity or dispatch, appears to be regarded as undignified and improper. We have an illustration of this in the new Houses of Parliament, which year after year has been in course of erection, but which are still very far from being finished. It is satisfactory to find, however, that the internal decorations are proceeding with tolerable rapidity; and that although much remains to be done measures have recently been taken which will hasten the progress of the work. Many new commissions to artists and sculptors have just been given. Mr. Gibson has been charged with the execution of a statue of the Queen, supported by figures of Justice and Clemency, for the Prince's chamber, which is also to be decorated with bas-reliefs by Mr. William Sheed. Mr. J. R. Herbert has been commissioned to prepare a series of fresco designs for the Peers' robing-room. Mr. Ward and Mr. Cope are to undertake the decoration of the Peers' Corridor. Mr. Maclise is to paint a fresco in the Conference Hall, the design being from his picture of the "Marriage of Strongbow and Eva," exhibited at the Academy this season. Of the twelve statues of eminent statesmen, proposed by the committee in their report for 1845, three are completed, and five others are to be immediately commenced. The frescoes in her Majesty's robing-room, illustrating the story of King Arthur, and undertaken by Mr. Dyce, are proceeding rapidly—Mr. Dyce now being able to devote almost his whole time to them. Four are finished; the rest are in a forward state; and of the eighteen statues of barons and prelates intended for the House of Lords, eleven have been placed in their respective niches. Altogether, the progress made and making, although not what might be desired, perhaps is far from unsatisfactory. An increase of the annual grant, the insufficiency of which is said by the commissioners to have sometimes retarded operations, would perhaps have a stimulating influence. Much scandal has recently been caused by the refusal of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey to admit the statue of Campbell the poet into that edifice, without payment of the modest fee of £200! which was paid for by public subscription, and has for some time been completed. There are, however, no funds remaining to defray the charge demanded, and the statue remains, therefore, in private hands. Much surprise, to call it by no stronger name, has been felt that the Dean and Chapter did not, under the circumstances, waive their accustomed claim. The defence set up by Lord Aberdeen, that there no funds for the repair and maintenance of the Abbey except those derived from burial and monumental fees, has entirely fallen to the ground; for it appears that a fund, consisting of one-fifteenth of the corporate revenues, is annually set aside for the purpose and any plea of poverty with an income which, after defraying all expenses, leaves £25,959 8s. 7d. for the payment of the dean and eight canons—nine individuals in all—is altogether ridiculous. The system of turning our cathedrals and abbeys into twopenny-shows, has long been a reproach to the country. This last evidence of the "itching palm," will not tend towards the removal of the stigma. Certainly if any proof were needed that the high dignitaries who have the control of these places are but men, selfish, grasping, and money-loving, like the rest of the world, they themselves lose no opportunity of affording it. A missile, in the shape of a pamphlet, has been thrown to Mr. Ruskin at the Crystal Palace, without, however doing any perceptible injury to that glittering edifice. Mr. Ruskin's wrath has been aroused by a remark of Mr. Laing, that the Palace might be regarded as the commencement of a new order of architecture. This Mr. Ruskin cannot allow to pass unanswered. He declares that the building is a mere gigantic hothouse, a huge glass shed, covering fourteen acres of ground. The aerial lightness and fairy like elegance of the building, Mr. Ruskin cannot see: those who can, have had "their senses dazzled by a few panes of glass." From what philologist Mr. Ruskin has obtained permission to use the adjective "few" for the purpose to which he has here applied it, he does not say. In a farce, such a term might be allowable; but in a serious argument it is obviously improper. Perhaps the despondency under which Mr. Ruskin laboured when he wrote his pamphlet—despondency of which he "could neither repress the importunity nor forbear the utterance" may account for this slip of the pen. However, he is not wholly disconsolate: a gleam of satisfaction visits him when he reflects that "we may cower the German Ocean with frigates, and bridge the Bristol Channel with iron, and roof the county of Middlesex with crystal, and yet not possess one Milton or Michael Angelo." In this profound and original thought Mr. Ruskin appears to find much consolation. It is to be hoped that he may be humanely left to the sole and undisputed enjoyment of it. I must dismiss the remaining items of art news and gossips in a single paragraph. Mr. Bell has been commissioned by Colonel Adair to execute a marble heroic statue of Armod Science for the mess-room at Woolwich. Mr. Noble's statue of the Queen is shortly to be erected in the Peel Park, Manchester. Mr. John Evan Thomas is to execute a statue of the late Duke of Wellington—another Wellington statue!—for the town of Brecon. A colossal statue of the late Duke of Gordon is to be erected on the top of the monument at Lady Hill, in Morayshire. Mr. Samuel Nixon, the sculptor, is dead. His best known works are William IV

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

January 5.—Lodewyk Antonie, for Akyab.
January 5.—New Forest, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Shamrock, for Moreton Bay; Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town; Gazelle and Thomas and Henry, for Otago; Samson (s.), for Melbourne; Polly, for Launceston; Singapore, for China.

CLEARANCES.

January 5.—Tasmania (s.) 285 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart, Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. March and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Still, Mr. and Mrs. Dibbs and son, Mr. Dowsett and son, Mrs. Cook and daughter, Colonel le Grand, Messrs. Wilson, M'Kellar, Rossiter, Bowland, Murphy, Rand, Peck, Clinch, and Still.

January 5.—Singapore, ship, 630 tons, Captain Bath, for China, in ballast.

January 5.—Polly, brig, 171 tons, Captain Eldon, for Launceston.

January 5.—Samson (s.), 102 tons, Captain Warner, for Melbourne, in ballast.

January 5.—Gazelle, brig, 285 tons, Captain Downie, for Otago. Passengers—Messrs. M'Clyment, L. Archer, and four steerage.

January 5.—Thomas and Henry, brig, Captain Davies, for Otago. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Ellis and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins and daughter, Mrs. Pattison and 3 children, Mrs. M'Kinnon, Messrs. Roach, Hunter, Campbell, and Boulton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 5.—Nora Creina (s.), from Shoalhaven, with 30 bags potatoes, 20 bags onions, 30 keys butter, 30 pigs, 10 calves; Agnes Napier, Adolphus, and Polly Hopkins, from Newcastle, with 220 tons coals, 400 bags flour, 100 bags wheat, 100 bags maize, 24 bales hay, 40 hides, 2 casks tallow, 1500 spokes; Sylph and Contest, from Brisbane Water, with 13,500 feet timber, 8000 laths, 13,000 laths; William, from Port Macquarie, with 50 casks beef, 10 bales wool, 800 bushels maize, 6000 feet boards, 23 boat knees; Henry, from Morpeth, with 20 tons coal, 200 bushels grain, 50 tons hay; Illalong (s.), for Morpeth, with 76 bales wool, 18 bags onions, half-ton potatoes, 10 cases pears, 8 cases eggs, 12 crates fowls, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 5.—Fly, Vanquish, and Storm King, for Morpeth: Agnes Napier, Kiwi, and Adolphus, for Newcastle; Sylph and Contest, for Brisbane Water; Sarah, for Shoalhaven.

EXPORTS.

January 5.—Tasmania, for Hobart Town; 15 cases cigars, F. A. Barrington; 10 cases cigars, M. Moss.

January 5.—Polly, for Launceston; 220 tons coal, A. A. Company; 2 cases cigars, 1 case cocoa, F. and G. Korff.

January 5.—Gazelle, for Otago: 800 sheep, 28 horses, 92 head of cattle, 5 tons wine, L. Corcoran.

SHIPS' MAILS

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Hellespont, (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Batavia.—By the Rembrant Van Rhyn, this day, at 6 p.m.

For London.—By the China, this day, at 6 p.m.

For China.—By the Singapore, on Monday next, at 6 p.m.

For Launceston.—By the Polly, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Otago.—By the Gazelle, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Wellington.—By the James Gibson, this day, at 6 p.m., and Thomas and Henry, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Port Curtis, via Wide Bay.—By the Jenny Lind, on Monday next, at 6 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

January 5.—H. M. Warfield, barque, 180 tons, Captain Campbell, from Melbourne, in ballast.

Custom House:—Entered Outwards, January 5: Juno, barque, 212 tons, Captain Addy, for the South Sea Islands.

The steamer Tasmania, for Hobart Town, was prevented from sailing at 5 p.m. yesterday, in consequence of having some horses to take on board, intended for that port. We believe she will proceed to sea at 9 o'clock this morning.

Colonial Produce.—The following quantities of Colonial produce have been received coastwise during the week:—133 bags 12 tons potatoes, 212 kegs butter, 158 pigs, 6 cases fowls, 285 tons coals, 40 calves, 20 tons 155 trusses hay, 134,000 feet cedar, 500 bales wool, 1781 bushels grain, 100 sheep, 8 horses, 5 tons bark, 18 cases eggs, 1020 bags wheat, 85 bags 1 ton onions, 55 hides, 3000 feet timber, 49 lambs, 4000 laths, 3000 palings.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

January.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. Even.
Saturday.	5 0	7 11	10 25	10 49
Sunday.	5 1	7 11	11 14	11 37

Moon—Last Quarter, 10h. 17m. P.M. January 11.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, January 6th,

The entertainments will commence with ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY. Robinson Crusoe the Second, Mr. R. M'Gowan; Friday, Mrs. Howard; Clementina Wobbles, Madame Rat Flower; Whilelmina Jones, Miss Sinclair, Irish Lily, Miss Julia Mathews. To be followed by WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH. Mr. Benjamin Buzzard, Mr. King; Mr. Glummer, Mr. R. M'Gowan; John Small, Mr. F. Howson; Miss Lucretia Buzzard, Miss Chester; Sally, Miss Sinclair, Pas Seul, Miss Hart. After which, DONE BROWN. Octave, Mr. H. T. Craven. To conclude with the Comic Scenes from the pantomime of HARLEQUIN KING BLEAR, Queen Grasceful, Miss Julia Mathews; fairies, &c. Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Moore, Miss Hart, and Miss Seymour; Demon Gargle, Mr. Howard; Minstrels, Mr. Delafield; Edward, Mr. L. M'Gowan, Blear, Mr. F. Howson; Lightstep, Mrs. M'Gowan; Harlequin, Mr. Hall; Clown, Mr. Andrew Torning; Pantaloon, Mr. H. Twight; Sprite, Master J. Glover; Columbine, Mrs. B. M'Gowan.

A. TORNING, Sole Lessee and Manager.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855.

The time is come when the character of Sir Charles Fitz Roy must pass from the diurnal criticism of the Press to the tribunal of history. At some future time we may examine his government in detail, and assist the future and final estimate of his administration by pointing to its annals. We now give the result of our observations on his past conduct, and enter our caveat against the undiscriminating hate which has vainly attempted to compass his destruction.

We do not conceal the impossibility of altering the opinions of parties on either side of this controversy. No man is likely to retract that which he has printed. Those whose interests it has served to represent the Governor-General as the basest of men and the most imbecile of rulers have a vested interest in the calumny. If they have been false witnesses their self-love will prevent their retractation.

There are honest and upright colonists strongly prejudiced against Sir Charles Fitz Roy; they disapprove the policy of his Government, and by facile steps they are conducted into the belief of his libellers. No man thinks himself personally bound to care for the reputation of a public officer. What is stated repeatedly must gain credence; and silence on the one side is hastily construed into assent on the other. There are some questions which from their very nature are too delicate for daily discussion. To introduce them constantly, even for the protection of individual character, would be an insult to those social circles to which the newspaper is a daily visitor. Thus the constant reiteration of a charge, either broadly stated or by innuendos, gives an advantage to the libeller. His falsehood is contradicted, and he renews it; it is refuted, and he restates it; it comes up again and again, and is met with a denial, but pertinacious hostility overcomes all resistance. From that heap of calumnious epithets which are open to his choice, the calumniator can always select and form new combinations, which will give to the old falsehood an air of freshness. Against such fearful odds no reputation can be guarded. It is true that the fleeting nature of calumny will give character, finally, an advantage over it;—in the language of one of our noblest writers, "Distinguished merit will rise superior to opposition, and will gather honour from reproach. Those clouds which begirt the rising sun and follow him throughout the day, seldom fail at its close to form a magnificent amphitheatre for the display of the descending glories of that luminary whose lustre they could not hide."

We have an instance in a neighbouring colony of the fatal circulation and poisonous force of a calumny directed against a British Governor. It was from a newspaper published in this country that the first shaft issued: Sir Eardley Wilmot was described as the tyrant of Capreæ, whose personal vices rendered his presence polluting, and excluded from the viceregal threshold every lady careful of her fame. An eminent London journal copied the imputation; it returned back again to the seat of Wilmot's Government; it was contradicted by one of the highest and best of the Tasmanian people, Chief Justice Pedder; it was borne back again to Downing-street—caught the ear of Gladstone, one of the most religious members of the cabinet, but morbidly sensitive upon charges of this kind,—it ended in the hasty recall of the Governor, and it broke his heart. We have now before us the strong declaration of the Christian churches established at Hobart Town, of their utter disbelief of the charge. Sifted to its foundation, it was not better supported than by inferences drawn from lively sallies in the coversation of a man whose head was grey, and who had seen sixty winters.

With such an example before them, kind hearted men will hesitate in yielding up their assent to a current reproach,—just men will tremble at the iniquity of heaping unwonted contumely when there are no possible means of defence,—Christian men while they abhor the profligate, will mark with equal horror the ready imputations of profligacy by profligates themselves. It must never be forgotten that charges of this nature can be made against the best and purest of mankind. Mr. Gladstone, whose hasty credulity pointed the poisoned arrow and sent it home to the heart of the Governor, himself a few years after was indebted to the late relentings of an accuser that he did not stand charged, though a man of high religious profession, with a similar offence.

The moral character of a Governor is of vast importance to the community, and if a dissolute life be a matter of notoriety, the mischief of so high and fatal an example is incalculable. But we must remind our readers that the calumnious representation will lead to the same public result. The influence of a Governor is not in what he is, but in what he is thought to be, and the bonds of society are scarcely less injured by the reputation of official delinquency than its reality. It is unfortunate for Sir Charles that he lost, at an early period, the amiable lady whose popular manners won the admiration of the colony, and whose untimely death filled it with awe and covered it with mourning. The presence of a pure-minded woman in a station so eminent guarantees its atmosphere. It was an aggravation to a loss so terrible that a stroke of Providence should have laid open the avenues of calumny.

We are not the apologists of dissolute conduct, or even of indifference to public opinion, nor shall we retort upon the fiercest of Sir Charles's accusers those melancholy lessons which social life everywhere presents. Nor do we give credit to one tithe of those tales that have floated in various directions. They may be most of them false, and for aught we know they may all be false; we mention them only to separate the reputation of the Governor from any facts which may belong to those upon whom the father will naturally look with an indulgent eye.

We are aware that a most serious and special imputation was made against Sir Charles himself—we know the channel through which it came to the world. An ordinary accusation would not have been treated with the slightest attention, coming under such auspices; but it was too personal in its details, too directly and unequivocally made to entitle those who received it to scrutinise the character of the witnesses. We state, with a full knowledge of its truth, that the Secretary of State brought under Sir Charles's notice this reproach, and that he, under his own hand, with all the solemnity of expression which a Christian and a gentleman could employ, denied the charge. He has declared, in the most earnest manner, that in the Berrima case he was wholly innocent. It is true that, notwithstanding this solemn assertion, he may be guilty—it is possible that blacker guilt than the offence may have been incurred in hiding it. That remains with Sir Charles and with his God. We believe him—and we believe him because we know of nothing entitled to be placed in competition with his own solemn word—nothing on the other side to warrant our disbelief that he has stated the truth, and is entitled to acquittal.

Passing the usually sacred precincts of private life, upon which we have entered with reluctance, we turn to the public career of Sir Charles Fitz Roy. But, before we notice it, it is but just to him to look at the position in which he received the Government of this colony—overwhelmed with difficulty and debt, with all its institutions partaking of a complexion, derived from the penal character which but a few years since has passed away. He had to enter upon the Government when the fierce opposition awakened by the collision of interests, had rendered every party a faction, and every contest a fight. He came to introduce a new system of Government under forms only partly adapted to the liberal spirit of the times. Had he been a man of great conceit—had he confided in his own absolute knowledge of the theory and practice of Government—had he looked with disdain upon the acts of his predecessors — had he aspired to gather around him, to the exclusion of the old servants of the Crown, those who would be the creatures of his patronage and the slaves of his will, — had he dictated a personal policy, and in a peremptory manner laid down the crude suggestions of his own inexperienced mind as the only nostrums of good government, he might have escaped, it is true, the vituperations of slanderers. A mind of such a cast overawes and drives from the stage the viperous brood who venture gratuitous scandals, but shrink from the penalty due to their deeds. Sir Charles, though he came to a colony whose framework was half despotic, half liberal, resolved at once to concede to the Legislative body the practical government of the country. It is absurd to say that body does not represent the country, as an imputation upon Sir Charles himself. A Governor cannot move towards universal suffrage and democratic rule, even were that desirable, but through the constituted authorities. The total apathy of the community at large, or perhaps their contentment, places their destinies in the hands of the Legislature. We are not prepared to vindicate every measure of that house: sometimes they have embodied one set of principles and sometimes another; sometimes they have manifested an intense jealousy of the infraction of popular rights, and sometimes they have voted them down. But this we do say, that the power has been virtually in the hands of the Legislature, and, bad or good, its exercise has never been impeded by the predilections, the caprices, or the fears of Sir Charles Fitz Roy. We can imagine that a time may come when a Governor will place himself at the head of a faction, when he will draw around him all who can be influenced by power or by favour, when his imperative tone shall silence the remonstrance of every friend, and when his contemptuous spirit shall despise the resistance of every foe. We can suppose that such a man will have a policy, that he will carry it out—that he will do so at all risks, and that that policy will prove eminently selfish and vindictive. Should such a time ever arrive, the mild and genial temper of Sir Charles Fitz Roy will be remembered with regret. His cordial assent to constitutional principles will then be presented in contrast to a fierce dominnation. His friendly sentiments towards all sects and classes will be placed in opposition to a pure system of favouritism and exclusion—of bigotry in religion—of insolence in politics. The warm hopes breathed by a more pleasing contrast impending over this colony, if realised, may long postpone the material of so odious a comparison. But we turn to the setting sun with feelings of interest and sympathy; we remember that under its light a more healthful and vigorous aspect has been presented in our commercial and political existence.

It is rarely that a mild unostentatious attention to public business wins popular applause. The fiery spirits flame beneath the oil of kindness, but are quenched by the tread of despotism. Such is the lesson for Governors.

Tender hearted, stroke a nettle,
And it stings you, for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

Sir Charles will carry home with him the good wishes of many. We shall hope that in returning to his own country he will be received with honour. He will not occupy an inferior place among the Governors of this colony, when the practical sagacity of his measures and the gentleness of his administration shall pass in review of the impartial historian; nor will he fail to remark the magnanimity with which the Governor endured a flood of calumny few men could have borne.

We trust that Sir Charles will never lose his kindness for the colony he has so long governed, and where he will leave behind him the beloved ashes of one whose amiable spirit made her the joy of her household, and, so long as she remained among us, the admiration of a generous people,—who will watch over her sepulchre as a sacred trust.

GOLD FIELDS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

No. II.

"Although the auriferous gravel is principally found in the affluents of the watercourses, we must not," says M. Murchison, "conclude that it has been transported by them; it results solely from the debris of certain masses detached from the flanks of the mountains, and which have partially filled the neighbouring depressions. The slopes of the Oural are altogether free from detritus or blocks drifted from a distance, and all the masses of fragments are purely local." "We, nevertheless, admit that, according to other observers, the angular debris of the surrounding rocks and rolled detritus from localities on the chain more or less distant are common.

M. Murchison afterwards describes the auriferous alluvium in the vicinity of the mine of Berezofsk, the only locality where gold has been worked in the rock. Bones and tusks of elephants have been found in the sand and gravel. These are covered by a bed of clay, above this are a bed of imperfect turf and the sterile superficial soil. The auriferous sands exist in the transverse and longitudinal valleys of the eastern side, but they are very rich along the zone, where diorites, porphyries, and serpentines have traversed ancient limestones. The only working of any importance on the European side is that of Chrestovodsvigensk, where the beds are similar in condition to those of the east. They have a total thickness of from twelve to fifteen metres on the banks of the Adolikoi Brook, where the diamonds already mentioned were found. The original gangue of these must be, according to M. Helmersen, a micaceous quartzose schist, like the Itacolumite of Brazil, and the diamondiferous rocks of India, and not, as some have said, the black dalomite on which the auriferous and diamondiferous alluvium reposes. The sands of Peshanska, near Bogoslofsk, have also presented bones of the elephant and rhinoceros, which as well as those of the *Urus* are equally numerous on the banks of many of the affluents of the Tobol.

According to M. Hoffman, the *gold is disseminated over a great part of the eastern side, not only in the granitic and other igneous rocks, but also in great masses of argillaceous schists.* Platinum found at different points has only been worked on the territory of the Demidoff family. M. Rose only mentions once its occurrence with gold, and it has never yet been met with with fragments of quartz veins, nor with the magnetic iron so common in auriferous alluvia. The greatest part of the detritus of rocks associated with platinum are derived from serpentines. The circumstance pointed out by M. Leplay, (*Compt. rend.* XIX., p. 853, also, *Journ de St. Petersbourg*, 14-16 Sep. 1833, and *L'Institut*, 4 Jan., 1834), round the mountain of La Martiane, of which the alluvia are platiniferous, a circumstance which leads him to think that the platinum of Nijey Taguilsk was not in a vein, but disseminated in extremely minute particles in the crystalline rock (serpentine and diorite) does not appear to prove that all the matrices of platinum are the same as this; that metal appears to have been produced in the rocks in the same manner and at the same time as the gold, which is sometimes in veins, but more commonly disseminated through the mass.

The authors of the "Geology of Russia" admit, that, at the epoch of the elephants and of the auriferous deposits, there existed great lakes, which were laid dry since the formation of the actual outline. Their waters, in discharging themselves, deposited the auriferous sands and the bones of animals, which had lived in the neighbourhood. Perhaps, we may be astonished at not finding here, more than in other countries where the same hypothesis has been invoked, all or any part of the stratified deposits which formed these ancient lakes, or any trace of the fresh water or land shells, which must have peopled them, especially as the argillaceous bed which covers the alluvia of the Oural resembles the *lehm* of the valleys of the Rhine and the Danube, which also encloses the bones of the same great mammiferous creatures and fluviatile and terrestial shells.

On the frontiers of Europe and Asia, we see the number of these bones increase in proportion as we advance into Siberia, and descend the affluents of the valleys of the Obi and Tobol. The opinions of Pallas, Cuvier, Buckland, and Lyall, respecting the organization of the Mammoths, and the climatological conditions under which they lived are well known; we shall recal them every moment in speaking of the north of Asia.

According to the views of M. de Humboldt, the elevation in the mass of the Oural, of the Altai, and of the whole Asiatic continent, must have chilled Siberia to such a degree, that the forests where the elephants lived, and which extend even to the Icy Sea, are found buried on their actual limits. Since the last elevation of the Oural, the bursting of lakes ought to have carried down the great mammifers into the rivers, which would have been borne onwards even to the banks of the great rivers and the shore of the Icy Sea, by the Obi, and the Yenissei, and the Lena. M. Murchison has remarked that long before the creation of the elephants, the northern ramparts of the Altai, limited at their sources the principal rivers which descend the chain and flow to the north. The actual embouchures of these rivers were under water, since Pallas discovered the relics of marine animals in the mammiferous deposits; and at the close the elevation in mass of Siberia, to from 30 to 60 metres above its level, at the elephant epoch, would suffice to explain the drying up of the northern sides, in the sediment of which the bones are buried, as well as the lowering of temperature over this vast continental surface.

* * * * * * *

As to the application to the Oural which some would make of the theory of ancient glaciers, it would be devoid of every kind of probability, because this chain, whose peaks rise as high as 1525 metres, though situated in a cold climate, where the snow remains for eight months of the year, and does not completely melt on some of the highest summits, presents no traces which (as we have seen) result from the action of glaciers, and every thing announces that it has never been permanently covered.

After this brief account, it may be seen that the recent geological explorations of Russia, have very much advanced our knowledge of the deposits of the quarternary or diluvian epoch; but we also see, that important questions remain to be solved respecting the contemporaneousness of some of them, and the succession of some others, as well as with relation to their mode of formation and their respective limits. As far as we know, we are able to distinguish the results of six principal phenomena, contemporary or successive, which are 1°, the erratic formation of the north, in which are found, towards the east, the remains of great mammifers; 2°, but perhaps more ancient, the shelly arctic marine deposits of the banks of the Dwina, and the Petschora; 3°, the accumulations of detritus of Southern Russia, in which are buried the bones of elephants (Taganrog, &c.); 4°, the auriferous alluvia of the Oural, characterised by the presence of the same bones, but of which the origin is almost exclusively local; 5°, the soft sand of the lower Steppes, the Fauna, of which is intimately related to that of the present Caspian, and where the bones of extinct *pachydermata* have also been found; 6°, the *Tschornoizem*, or black earth, later than the diluvium of the north, which it covers, and of which it cannot possibly be, as some have imagined, the prolongation to the south, nor has it yet presented any organic remains, and its age is not indicated except by its super-position on the erratic formation, at the extreme limits of the latter.

Thus three of these deposits, enclosing the same remains of terrestrial mammifers have an erratic origin, and have been formed by waters animated by more or less velocity; two were accumulated under quiet waters, which to the north were marine, and certainly very salt to the south, and in these last sediments there yet exist traces of great pachyderms, whilst the black earth, without organic remains, has had a still uncertain origin. Further very close investigations are, therefore, necessary to distinguish accurately the relations of these deposits, which we shall continue to examine in advancing eastwards.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Thornton, Hill, and Jones.

Twelve persons, for drunkenness, were disposed of by the infliction of the usual penalty of 20s. fine, or 24 hours' imprisonment. There were 11 cases on the ordinary list, the majority of which were either discharged or remanded until to-morrow. On the summons list there were only two cases, neither of which was of any importance.

Benjamin Pennington was charged with being illegally on the premises of Mr. Miles, of Pitt-street. The prosecutor stated, that about 9 o'clock on the previous night he heard his wife screaming, and on going to her assistance, he found the prisoner running after her in the hall, where he at length succeeded in catching him. The prisoner made no reply to the charge, but merely exclaimed, "By G—, if I get a week for it, I'll make you pay when I get out." On being questioned by the apprehending constable, he said he "Had done it for a lark." Mrs. Miles corroborated the foregoing testimony, and added that the prisoner had hold of her when she screamed. The Bench found the prisoner guilty of being an idle and disorderly character, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Thomas Burns, for using bad language, was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. and costs, or be imprisoned for seven days.

James Austin, alias Garrett, was charged with having been concerned in the Ballarat Bank robbery. He was apprehended by constable Green at Kiama on Tuesday last, in consequence of his appearance resembling that of a person named Garrett, who was known to be implicated in the robbery at Ballarat. He had, moreover, only very recently arrived from Ballarat. Mr. M'Lerie stated upon oath, that the prisoner, although resembling in some respects the person referred to, was nevertheless not the same. He had ascertained that the robber, Henry Garrett, had sailed from this port some weeks ago in the Dawston, bound for London, with a large quantity of gold, &c., in his possession. He had communicated this fact to the Victorian authorities, and he had no doubt the necessary steps would be taken to arrest him on his arrival in England. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

Albert James Every was charged with stealing a pair of wellington boots, the property of John Wright. The case had been remanded from the previous day. James Bell, of Goulburn-street, stated that he knew the prisoner, and on Thursday morning last purchased them of him for 12s. They were claimed soon after by John Wright, of York-street, who deposed that about three months ago a pair of boots were stolen from him. He had worn them about two months, and left them with a man named Hodges, to be repaired. When he inquired for them a short time after, they were not to be found. The boots produced were the same that he had lost; he knew them by the lining. The bench committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

YESTERDAY'S RECEIPT OF GOLD.

The Western Escort delivered yesterday at the Colonial Treasury the following quantities of gold, namely:—

		oz.	dwts.	grs.
From Bathurst		51	5	12
Louisa Creek		88	15	0
Sofala		227	1	2
Tambaroora		43	8	0
Avisford		435	19	0
		840	17	14
FROM BATHURST.				
Beames and Keele		24	4	12
John Row		27	1	0
		51	5	12
FROM LOUISA CREEK.				
Gold Company		88	15	0
FROM SOFALA.				
J. Wright and Co.		25	2	10
J. Watkins		51	8	10
R. S. and P. Tooth		65	10	0
W. Long		137	0	0
		227	1	2
FROM TAMBAROORA.				
Margaret Johnson		15	0	0
John Wright and Co.		28	8	0
		43	8	0
FROM AVISFORD.				
Kirchner and Co.		95	0	0
W. M. Arnold		308	2	0
T. F. M'Dnell		112	5	0
D. Cohen and Co.		120	2	0
		435	9	0

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Messrs. Moore.—On the premises, Edward-street, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Miscellaneous Effects.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Bricks and Flagstones; at Macnamara's Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, Piles, Beams, Hay, Wooden Houses, Bricks; at Smith's Wharf, near Miller's Point, at 12 o'clock, Plaster of Paris, Bricks, &c.

Mr. G. Adrain.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Brushes, Books, Groceries, Guns, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

Mr. G. Newton.—At Walker's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Deals.

Mr. Isaworth.—At the Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Slates, Slabs; at the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company's Stores, at 12 o'clock, Oil: Europe Regina.

Mr. J. P. Seaff.—At his Mart, Parramatta. Milking Cows.

Messrs. Burt, Hassall, and Co.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Box Carts, Harness.

Mr. W. G. Morris.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Loaf Sugar, Bottled Beer, &c.

Mr. S. Woollub.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Harness, Carts, Gig, Carriage, &c.

Sale of Cattle and Sheep.—During the past week Mr. Hoskisson sold 100 head of cattle at £6 each, to Mr. Sullivan; Mr. Walker sold 100 head at £9 each, to Messrs. Peisley and Neale; Mr. Windred sold 100 at £3 each, to Messrs. York and Pitt; Mr. Cornish sold 120 at £5 each to Messrs. Peisly and Neale; Mr. Cuthorpe sold 240 at £5 each, to Messrs. Demany and York. In sheep—Mr. Glass sold 1400 at 13s. 6d. to Mr. Sullivan; and Mr. Blackmoh sold 800 at 10s. to the same gentleman.

The parade of the New South Wales Yeomanry Cavalry, at the Cleveland Paddocks, was postponed from yesterday to Wednesday next, in consequence of the inclement state of the weather.

Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street.—On Thursday evening a social meeting of the Church and Congregation connected with this place of worship was held, to commemorate the anniversary of the arrival of their esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. Voller. A numerous and respectable company took tea together in the school rooms adjoining, after which they adjourned into the chapel, for the purpose of hearing addresses from various ministers and friends. Mr. J. H. Palmer was called to the chair, and after briefly but appropriately adverting to the object of the meeting, the pastor rose and (after stating that he had received letters from Revs. Drs. Ross and Fullerton, J. M'Dougal, and Mr. G. A. Lloyd, expressing regret at unavoidable absence,) gave a review of the proceedings of the past year, deriving from it many incentives to gratitude and continued labour. He then turned attention to the present and future, and announced the determination that had been formed to commence that evening a Baptist Colonial Missionary Society, with a view to the increase of ministerial agency among them, and the spread of the Gospel in the country. The meeting was then addressed on given and interesting subjects by Mr. Rolin, formerly a student in the Baptist College, Stepney (temporarily in the colony); the Rev. J. Beazley, Rev. Charles Smith, of Parramatta; Rev. Alexander Salmon, J. Fairfax, Esq.; and Rev. L. E. Threlkeld. A committee of management for the new Society was formed, and a subscription list opened in a most liberal manner by Mr. Fairfax and Mr. D. Jones, and several other friends, giving, by their contributions, the most encouraging omen of success. Several friends from other Christian Churches were present, and the proceedings of the evening were on the whole of a deeply interesting and pleasing character.

Governor Macquarie.—General Macquarie is entitled to be regarded as the founder of these colonies: before his time, they were but hutted camps. To their improvement he devoted all his energies: he foresaw and felt the inspiration of their destined greatness. His disinterestedness was exemplary: throughout his long administration, no sordid project was connected with his name. No patriot ever laboured more earnestly for his country's welfare. Every device which seemed to promise material advancement to the community, was certain of his favour; every contribution from the meanest settler, was sure to obtain its reward. But if he accepted neither gold nor silver, as the recompense of his cares, he took pledges of the colonies for the immortality of his name. It resounds in every place, and is united in every form with the natural objects and history of these regions. The name of his son, of his wife, of his native mountains and early haunts—all flourish in this hemisphere: of these, many were conferred by the flattery or kindness of his friends. Their frequent recurrence confuses geography; they echo from hill to dale, and from the river to the sea. The moral character of Macquarie was not impeached. Happy in his domestic relationships, as a husband and father he exhibited an example of fidelity and tenderness. The people quickly learned this key to his regard, and he felt with all the gratitude of a generous nature, the reverence paid to the virtues of his wife, and the interest affected for his son. Mrs. Macquarie supported his efforts to reclaim the colonists from the habits of concubinage, which disgraced their early history: she could not, without utter seclusion, enforce those social rules which are proper in more settled society; but her sentiments were unequivocal, and hastened many a marriage—and saved many escutcheons from a bar! Mrs. Macquarie survived her husband ten years: she expired at Mull, in March, 1834. The indifference to moral worth, ascribed to Macquarie, will admit another view. He estimated too highly the agency of affluence, in raising the moral sentiments; but in promoting external decency, it has considerable power. Macquarie was a soldier, and a man of the world: those delicate springs, which act in motion the finer affections of the soul, are open to the Christian, but are not found on the battle field, in the courts of law, or the seat of government. The notions of this ruler were material; he believed that another generation would cast off the habits of the passing, and abhor and forget the vices of their parents: nor was he mistaken. The admitted political errors of Macquarie's government must be largely ascribed to his peculiar position. When we scan the system he constructed or modified, justice requires that we should consider, not only the materials he possessed, but the condition in which he found them. The rebellion of the officers had destroyed their authority, the stores were exhausted, discipline relaxed, and those who had exacted the most servile homage, were themselves dependant for impunity on the royal clemency. He employed the discretion with which he was entrusted, to avert the miseries of forfeiture; but he could not restore the relations between the bond and the free, which revolt had shaken; or dispense with the counterpoise of emancipist support. Many years elapsed, ere the re-action of his system attracted the attention of Parliament; until then, it was approved or tolerated by the Crown. The pressure of a strong and united party, what ministers have the courage to withstand? They were willing that the Governor should bear the odium of measures, long subject to their cognizance, which they had passed by unproved, and sometimes even applauded. Macquarie thought he had gained a triumph, when he raised emancipists to social distinction, and detained a mass of transgressors within the rules of obedience; and for a time, so thought the ministers. They desired to establish a city, out of the materials of the gaol; but when they saw the success of their plans—half civic, half felonious—they were terrified at their own creation, and wished the city had remained a prison. In this feeling, Macquarie did not participate: he delighted in the result of his policy; and wondered at the inexorable cruelty of those who grudged an asylum to their unfortunate countrymen who attempted to dash from their lips the liberty and hope they began to taste. Whether it were possible, without a free community, to retain ten thousand persons in perpetual vassalage, or to uphold a system of simple coercion and social exclusion, in a colony so remote, remains a question; but it is none, that the name of Macquarie will become more illustrious, as the traditions of faction subside, and classes are blended in the unity of a people. It will be said that he found a garrison and a gaol, and left the deep and broad foundations of an empire!—*West's Tasmania.*

The Police Government of the City.—A correspondence has been carried on sometime between Mr. Dowling, Police Magistrate of the Central Police Court in Sydney, and Mr. North, the Water Police Magistrate, as to a plan for the division of the general police duties of the city. Before a Committee of the Legislative Council, Mr. Dowling, in the evidence he gave, stated his opinion that the police administration, in respect to the northern end of the city, might advantageously be entrusted to the Water Police Magistrate. Under the correspondence to which we have alluded, the Government has at length decided to carry the recommendation of Mr. Dowling into effect, and it is anticipated the new arrangement may come into operation on Monday next. Under this arrangement, that portion of the city enclosed in a line from Fort Macquarie, round by the Circular Quay, up Bridge-street, and Church-hill, and along Kent-street as far as the gas-works, with all the streets intervening and bounded on the other side by the waters of the harbour will, in matters of ordinary police jurisdiction, be submitted to the Water Police Magistrate, or rather will be decided in his Court. The whole district thus set aside is at present under the superintendence of Inspector M'Carney, who, with the men belonging to his division of the force, will attend, unless otherwise specially required, each day at the Water Police Office instead of the General Police Office. There may be found some difficulties at first to the working out of this arrangement; but we believe it will shortly form a seasonable relief to the accumulating duties of the Central Police Office. Under the new arrangement some extension to the limits of the Sydney Police district has been made in the southern boundaries of the city, and the extra work thus involved will be disposed of at the Central Police Office. The main difficulty in carrying out this arrangement completely will be the disposal of the female confines and those persons apprehended in the southern part of the city, who reside in the district set aside for the jurisdiction of the Water Police Magistrate.

Auctioneers' Licenses.—The Bench, yesterday, granted the application of Messrs. Robert Grey and J. M. Hughes, for auctioneers' licenses.

Sudden Death.—About 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th instant, the attention of the police was called to the circumstance of a woman, named Mary Anderson, having died suddenly at her residence in Essex-lane. On the police going to the place, the deceased was found lying dead on a bed. Bruises were discovered under her right eye, and several cuts and bruises on her legs, apparently occasioned by falls whilst under the influence of liquor. The husband said she had been in a weakly state for three days past, but he could not say when she died, as he was at the time under the influence of intoxication. He was informed, however, by a woman residing in the neighbourhood, that she expired at about a quarter-past 4 o'clock.

State of the Infirmary and Dispensary for the Month of December, 1854.—Remaining in the house 30th Nobember:—Men, 95; women, 35; children, 7. Total, 137.—Admitted—men, 64; women, 26; children, 2. Total, 92.—Discharged—men, 60; women, 28; children, 0. Total, 78.—Died—men, 11; women, 4; children, 0. Total, 15. Remaining in the house 31st December:—Men, 98; women, 29; children, 9. Total, 136. Dispensary.—New cases—men, 17; women, 19; children, 16. Total, 52. Number of prescriptions issued:—To men, 141; women, 126; children, 90 Total, 357. Home cases, 7.

North Shore Steam Company.—This enterprising company it appears have lost no time in commencing operations: they have purchased an excellent iron steamer, quite new, and in every respect suitable for the purposes of the rapidly increasing traffic between the North Shore and Sydney. This company includes a very large body of highly respectable residents of the North Shore, as well as a large number of working men, and many influential citizens of Sydney. This fact shows how desirable healthy and pleasant outlets from Sydney are considered. It is understood that two steamers will be started between Blue's Ferry and Sydney, and one between Mi's m's Point and Sydney.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, before Mr. Brenan, at Mr. Hart's (the Irish Harp, George-street South), on view of the body of Robert Esker, lodging-house keeper, aged between 54 and 56 years. From the evidence of Louisa Esker, the wife of the deceased, it appeared that they resided in Campbell-street. On Wednesday afternoon last, about four o'clock, the deceased complained of being ill, and expressed a wish to lie down, which he did. Shortly afterwards he called his wife, and said, "Louisa, my dear, I feel very bad; you had better fetch a clergyman;" but in a little time after, he expired. He had never been in bad health before. Dr. M'Phee proved the cause of death to be from desease of the heart and lungs. Verdict, "Died from natural causes."

Body found.—The body of a man named Richard Cosgrove was found on Thursday last, on the beach at George's River. It will be recollected that this was the unfortunate man that was drowned, who with two others were upset on Saturday afternoon last at Corgarah Bay, George's River, and who with some difficulty effected a landing themselves. The body was apparently washed on shore. An inquest will be held to-day.

Accidents.—Two accidents, very nearly resulting fatally, occurred last week on the mountains. One to Captain Battye, when riding his favourite horse Trumpeter at a fast pace, the animal fell with him, from putting his foot on a large stone hidden in the dust, and turned over on his head, throwing the Capt

POSTAGE RATES AND REGULATIONS.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

TOWN LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ an ounce ..... 1 penny.
Exceeding ½ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce..... 2 pence.
Ditto 1 ounce, ditto 2 ounces..... 4 pence.
And so on increasing 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

INLAND LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ an ounce ..... 3 pence
Exceeding ½ oz. but not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 6 "
Ditto 1 ounce, ditto 2 ounces ..... 12 "
and so on increasing 6 pence for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

LETTERS TO PLACES BEYOND THE COLONY,
(Except the United Kingdom.)
In addition to the Inland Postage.

Not exceeding ½ oz. ..... 2 pence
Exceeding " but not exceeding 1 oz. 6 "
" 1 " " 2 " 1 shilling
and so on increasing 6 pence for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Not exceeding ½ ounce ..... 6 pence
Exceeding " but not exceeding 1 oz. 1 shilling
" 1 " " 2 " 2 shillings
and so on increasing 1 shilling for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Letters forwarded via Marseilles are liable in addition to 6d. for every single rate under 1 oz. or ounce, to cover the cost of transit through France.

The above rates will be the entire amount chargeable upon letters sent to or from any part of the United Kingdom, or of this Colony, and may be prepaid or not at the option of the sender.

INTER-COLONIAL POSTAGE.

Not exceeding ½ oz. ..... 6d.
Exceeding ½ and not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 12d.
Exceeding 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 12d.
And so on increasing 6d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

The above Rates will be the full Postage on Letters posted in any part of the Colony, whether in Sydney or the Interior, for transmission to

Van Diemen's Land,
Victoria,
South Australia,
Western Australia, or
New Zealand.

With the exception of New Zealand arrangements have been made for delivery of such Letters at their final Destination, free of further charge; and in the manner no charge will be made in this Colony on Letters arriving from any of the above Colonies, which shall have been duly posted.

LETTERS FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE
Via TRIESTE.

The Letters and Newspapers will be forwarded by the Mail Contract Packets by way of Singapore, and the foregoing rates will pre-pay them to Alexandria, from whence they will be forwarded to their destination by the Austrian Government, and the Foreign Postage due thereon will be collected on delivery.

Not a letter not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 1s. 6.
Exceeding 1 oz., and not exceeding 1 oz. 3 0
Exceeding 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz. 4 6
And so on, increasing 3s. for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, if not prepaid. ..... 24s. each.

LETTERS FOR FRANCE AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Letters for France or the Continent of Europe, directed via Prussia, will be forwarded accordingly by way of Singapore in a closed Mail, where-not to the Postmaster, Marseilles.

All Letters and Packets sent through the Post must be prepaid, and the pre-payment must be made by stamps. No pre-payment by money will be allowed, unless the Postmaster at the Office at which the Letter may be posted shall have no stamps of the requisite value for sale; and all Letters or Packets posted without sufficient upon them, unless prepaid under the circumstances stated, will not be forwarded to the persons to whom they may be addressed, but will be opened at the General Post Office and returned to the writers.

Inland Letters or Packets having insufficient stamps, but not pre-pay sufficient, will be forwarded and charged double the amount of such deficiency. The charge are to be placed on the front of the Letter, above the Superscription.

Errors of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, may be transmitted un-stamped, the Postage being paid on delivery, if enclosed to the Editor of such Returns only, and signed by the Germ-an transmitting them.

Letters or Packets, so being re-directed, are liable to a new and distinct rate of Postage.

Letters or Packets will be registered at the General Post Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and at the country Post Offices during office hours, until half an hour before the de-parture of the Mail; and arrangements given upon a Fee of a Shepherd stamp being affixed on each letter. The Post Office will not be responsible for such Letters; but every caution shall be adopted to forward them, by entering them upon the Letter Bills, and obtaining re-ceipts for them upon delivery. Parties sending bank notes or drafts are advised to take the numbers and particulars, and not to mut, cause or divide in halves, and send them by different Posts.

Letter-carriers will deliver twice in each day, within the limits of Sydney, except at Pyrmont, where there is a Sub-Office. Surry Hills, and Woolloomooloo, where the delivery will be only once a day, starting from the General Post Office at 9 a.m., and 3 p.m.; and any Letter Carrier collecting letters in the streets, or loitering whilst on delivery, will be dismissed.

No Shopkeeper or Publican shall receive, or ply for hire, nor shall any Hawker, Newsvender, or Idle or disorderly person stop or loiter upon the Queen's Head Post Office, under a penalty of £5.

The Country Offices will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except where they are kept by a letter bearer. In which case the Office will be open for half an hour, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

BOOK PARCELS, &c.

Parcels containing Books, Pamphlets, Prospectuses, Charts, Maps, or Music, under limitations already given, can be transmitted to the following places:—

Western Road—Ryde, Parramatta, Windsor, Richmond, St. Mary's, Penrith, Emu Ferry, Mulgoa, Liverpool, Bathurst, Bolwa, Carcour, Goulburn, Orange, Molong, and Wellington.

Southern Road—Liverpool, Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, Berrima, Marulan, Goulburn, Bungonia, Braidwood, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, Lake George, Yass, Gundagai, Tarcutta, Jugiong, Gundagai, Tumut, and Albury.

Kurr ees Road—Newcastle, Hexham, Raymond Terrace, Stroud, Paterson, Morpeth, Hinton, East Maitland, West Maitland, Singleton, Scone, Muswellbrook, Denman, Merriwa, Jerry's Plains, Invermein, Murrurundi, Quirindi Cowan's, Tamworth, Henderson, Armidale, Dundee, Tenterfield, Warwick, and Drayton.

On the Coast—Port Macquarie, Grafton, Brisbane, Maryborough, Eden, and Wollongong, and the Illawarra District.

SEAMEN AND SOLDIER'S LETTERS.
(Act of Council, 13 Victoria, No. 11.)

Letters sent to or by Seamen and Soldier's employed in Her Majesty's Service can come under the following Regulations:—

1.—The letters must be superscribed with the name of the writer, his station in life, the name of the vessel or regiment, and the name of the officer at the time in command.

2.—Each such letter must not exceed 1 an ounce.

3.—Letters sent by or addressed to Sailors or Soldiers, and passed in the Colony, will be charged with the foregoing rates, and will be sent on if prepaid, 1 penny.

4.—If not prepaid they will be opened and returned to the writers.

5.—Letters sent by or addressed from Sailors' or Soldiers', and entering from places beyond the Colony on which any postage shall appear to have been prepaid, will be delivered without any further charge.

6.—In every case in which Sailors or Soldiers letters are not passed in accordance with these regulations they will be treated as ordinary letters.

PAMPHLETS OR BOOKS.

Not exceeding 1 ounce ..... 2 pence
Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ounces ..... 4 "
and so on increasing 2 pence for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

SAMPLES, PATTERNS, BOOKS, &c.

Bankers' Parcels, containing Notes, Orders, Specie, or Free Books, sent by or for the Bankers; Parcels containing Patterns or samples of Merchandize bona fide sent as such; Parcels containing Cash, containing Price Current and Circulars of Merchandize; Parcels containing Wills and Probates of Deeds or Writings; Parcels containing Manuscripts, Letters of a Manuscript, or Dispatches or Manuscripts, sent by or to any Secretary of the Crown or Governor; Parcels open at each end, containing printed Votes and Proceedings of Parliament, and of Colonial Legislatures; Parcels containing Newspapers, Reviews, Periodicals Publications (Newspapers excepted); Cases or Covers containing Votes or Public Documents to or addressed to the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General; Returns made from or to Commissioners of Public Service, pursuant to any Act or Ordinance, or Manuscripts for Publication, addressed to or by any Printer or Publisher, or containing printed matter of whatsoever description:

For every such Packet not exceeding 1 pound ..... 1 penny
and for every additional 1 oz., or portion of 1 oz., 1 penny

Patents open at each end containing Printed Reports of the Proceedings of Societies established for Philanthropic purposes, when posted at any Post Office for delivery at such Office, or at any other within the limits of the Town in which such Post Office is situated.

Not exceeding 4 ounces ..... 1 penny
and for every additional 2 ounces or portion of 2 ounces, 1 penny additional.

There shall not be in or upon any of the above described Packets, any Letter or Writing (except the mention of letters) nor on the outside in addition to the ordinary address, the sender must subscribe his name and address a statement of the contents thereof in the following form, that is to say:—"Sender's Name," or "——'s Compliments," or such other proper description as may be without letter:

The Packets should not exceed 18 inches in weight, (except Packets containing Books, Pianofortes, Prospectuses, Maps, Charts, or Music) nor exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in the width or depth, nor exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in the width or depth, nor exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in the width or depth, nor exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in the width or depth.

Packets containing Books, Pianofortes, Prospectuses, Maps, Charts, or Music, under limitations already given, may be transmitted to the following places:—

Western Road—Ryde, Parramatta, Windsor, Richmond, St. Mary's, Penrith, Emu Ferry, Mulgoa, Liverpool, Bathurst, Bolwa, Carcour, Goulburn, Orange, Molong, and Wellington.

Southern Road—Liverpool, Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, Berrima, Marulan, Goulburn, Bungonia, Braidwood, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, Lake George, Yass, Gundagai, Tarcutta, Jugiong, Gundagai, Tumut, and Albury.

Kurr ees Road—Newcastle, Hexham, Raymond Terrace, Stroud, Paterson, Morpeth, Hinton, East Maitland, West Maitland, Singleton, Scone, Muswellbrook, Denman, Merriwa, Jerry's Plains, Invermein, Murrurundi, Quirindi Cowan's, Tamworth, Henderson, Armidale, Dundee, Tenterfield, Warwick, and Drayton.

On the Coast—Port Macquarie, Grafton, Brisbane, Maryborough, Eden, and Wollongong, and the Illawarra District.

HOURS FOR POSTING LETTERS,

AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, AND BRANCH-OFFICES, SYDNEY.

Receiving Offices.	For 9 a.m. Town Delivery.	For 3 p.m. Town Delivery.	For other Day's Mail, or next Morning's Town Delivery.
ELIZABETH-STREET	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
LIVERPOOL-STREET	"	"	6 "
GEORGE-STREET, South	"	"	9-30 "
GEORGE-STREET, North	"	"	6 P.M.
PARRAMATTA-STREET	"	"	5-45 "
KING'S-TOWN	"	"	6 P.M.
WILLIAM-STREET	"	"	3 P.M.
SOUTH HEAD-ROAD	"	"	"
GENERAL POST OFFICE	9-30 a.m.	3-30 P.M.	6 P.M. for Country Towns. 9-30 a.m. for Country Towns.

NB.—Letters for the Coach and Steamer Mails will be received a quarter of an hour later if a Shepherd Stamp be affix ed thereon.

The Office for Registering Letters opens at 10 a.m., and closes at 4 p.m.

The Dead Letter Office opens at 8 a.m., and closes at 4 p.m.

Newspapers to go by the morning's Mails, must be posted before 8 a.m.; and for the afternoon Mails, before 3 p.m.

SUB-OFFICES.

Balmain	at 9 a.m.	at 4 P.M.
Camperdown	"	"
Chippendale	"	"
Ezo	at 9 A.M.	at 8 A.M.
Enfield	"	"
Glebe	at 9 A.M.	at 4 P.M.
Leichhardt	at 9 A.M.	at 4 P.M.
Newtown	at 9 A.M.	at 4 P.M.
Paddington	"	"
Petersham	"	at 9 A.M.
Pyrmont	"	at 9 A.M.
Richardson's Point	Wednesday at 9 A.M.	Daily, (Sundays excepted)
Rockwiter's Bay	at 9 A.M.	Fri. 9 A.M.
St. Leonard's	"	at 9 A.M.
St. Peter's (Cook's River)	"	"
Watson's Bay	"	"

VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE, (Overland.)

Adelaide	Friday, at 3 P.M.	To, at 6 A.M.
Melbourne	Tues. and Frids. at 3 P.M.	To & F 9 A.M.
Beechworth, (Victoria)	ditto	ditto
Swan Hill, (Victoria)	Tuesday, at 3 P.M.	To, at 9 A.M.

NOTE.—Mails are also made for places on the Coast, by Steamers and sailing vessels, as opportunities offer.

All Letters for Despatch as above, must be Posted half an hour before the time mentioned.

Newspapers must be posted at the General Post Office before 3 p.m., otherwise they will not be despatched till the following day.

DESPATCH AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS, SYDNEY.

Those marked with (*) denote Mails despatched and received daily, Sundays excepted.

Post Towns.	Despatched from Sydney.	Arrival at Sydney.
Albury	7 and 7 of 2 p.m.	F and T at 8 a.m.
Appin	W and S at 5 p.m.	Daily at 11 a.m. *
Armidale	W and S at 5 p.m.	F and T at 7 A.M.
Avisford	W at 5 p.m.	T at 6 a.m.
Bairnsdale	T at 5 p.m.	W at 8 a.m.
Berrima	Daily, at 5 p.m. *	Daily, at 8 a.m. *
Bowenfels	Daily, at 5 p.m. *	Daily, at 8 a.m. *
Braidwood	Daily, at 5 p.m. *	Daily, at 8 a.m. *
Brisbane	T and F at 5 p.m.	W and S at 8 a.m.
Bungendore	T and F at 5 p.m.	W and S at 8 a.m.
Bungonia	T and F at 5 p.m.	W and S at 8 a.m.
Campbelltown	Daily, at 5 p.m. *	Daily, at 8 a.m. *
Carcour	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Carcoar	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Carrol	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Cassilis	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Castlereagh Town	W and F at 6 p.m.	M and T at 8 a.m.
Collector	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Cowan	W at 6 p.m.	F at 7 A.M.
Cowra	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Cooksbarbers	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Dalby	W at 5 p.m.	T at 7 a.m.
Denman	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Dubbo	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Dungog	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Dutton	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Fish River	T at 5 p.m.	Th at 8 a.m.
Forest's Creek	Daily, at 5 p.m. *	Daily, at 8 a.m. *
Gayndah	W at 6 p.m.	T at 7 a.m., arr. arr.
Glen Innes	W and S at 5 p.m.	W and S at 7 a.m.
Goode's Inn, Bargo	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Goulburn	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and S at 7 a.m.
Gosford	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and S at 8 a.m.
Grafton	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Grenfell	W and S at 5 p.m.	Th and M at 8 a.m.
Gundagai	W and F at 5 p.m.	T and S at 8 a.m.
Gundaroo	T and F at 5 p.m.	M and T at 8 a.m.
Gwyang	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Hartley	Daily, at 5 p.m.	Daily at 8 a.m.
Hexham	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Hinton	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Ipswich	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and S at 7 a.m.
Jamberoo	M and Th at 5 p.m.	W and S at 8 a.m.
Jerry's Plains	W and S at 5 p.m.	T Th and S at 7 a.m.
Kangaroo	M at 5 p.m.	M at 7 a.m.
Kiama	M and Th at 5 p.m.	W and F at 8 a.m.
Liverpool	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Lochinvar	Daily at 7 p.m. *	Daily at 7 A.M. *
Macdonald	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Maitland	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Marulan	W at 5 p.m.	T at 7 a.m.
Maryborough	W and S at 6 p.m.	Th and M at 7 a.m.
Merriwa	M and Th at 5 p.m.	Th and M at 7 a.m.
Mitchell	M and Th at 6 p.m.	W and S at 7 a.m.
Molong	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Morpeth	W and S at 6 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Mudgee	T and W at 5 p.m.	F and M at 8 a.m.
Mulgoa	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Murrurundi	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and S at 7 a.m.
Muswellbrook	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Newcastle	Daily (Sun. excepted) at 5 p.m.	Daily (Sun. excepted) at 8 a.m.
Nowra	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Orange	T and F at 5 p.m.	M and T at 8 a.m.
Parramatta	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Penrith	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Picton	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Port Macquarie	W at 5 p.m.	W at 8 a.m.
Queanbeyan	Daily at 5 p.m.	Daily at 8 a.m.
Raymond Terrace	Daily at 5 p.m.	Daily at 8 a.m.
Richmond	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Rockley	T at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Ryde	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 11 a.m. *
Scone	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and S at 8 a.m.
St. Alban's	T at 5 p.m.	Daily at 8 a.m.
St. Mary's	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Singleton	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Seaham	T and F at 5 p.m.	W and S at 7 a.m.
Smithfield	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Stroud	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Tahlan	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Tamworth	T at 5 p.m.	W and S at 8 a.m.
Tarcutta	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Tenterfield	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Tuena	T and F at 5 p.m.	W and S at 8 a.m.
Tumut	T and F at 5 p.m.	W and S at 8 a.m.
Ulladulla	M and F at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Wagga Wagga	W at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Walcha	W at 5 p.m.	T at 7 A.M. arr. arr.
Wallerawang	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Warialda	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Warwick	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Wee Wee	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto
Wellington	W and F at 5 p.m.	T and M at 8 a.m.
West Maitland	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Windsor	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Wingham	W and S at 5 p.m.	T and F at 8 a.m.
Woodstock	M and Th at 5 p.m.	T and M at 7 a.m.
Wollongong	Daily at 5 p.m. *	Daily at 8 a.m. *
Yass	T and S at 5 p.m.	T and S at 8 a.m.
Mittagong	T and S at 5 p.m.	T at 8 a.m.
Adelaide	F at 5 p.m.	Th at 8 a.m.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE

Upon Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and Foreign Countries; the amounts, specified in each case being that chargeable for the transmission of a letter not specially packed, for any part of those countries.

Letters for places marked thus (*) must be pre-paid, otherwise they cannot be forwarded.

Upon a Single Letter, sent through the United Kingdom by Packet or by Private Ship, and not by way of Marseilles—

COUNTRIES, &c.	British Mail rate.	Foreign rate.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
*Africa W. coast of	1	6	7
Akyab	1	11	0
Algeria	1	6	7
*Annesley	1	11	0
Ascoria	1	11	0
*Azores	1	6	7
Barbadoes	1	11	0
Bedon	1	11	0
Bermuda	1	11	0
Belgium	1	10	11
Belize, Honduras	1	11	0
Bermuda	1	11	0
*Brazil	1	6	7
Bremen	1	10	11
Brunswick	1	10	11
*Buenos Ayres	1	6	7
*Chilwith	1	6	7
*Cape de Verd Islands	1	6	7
*Cape of Good Hope	1	6	7
*Chile	1	6	7
Canada	1	11	0
*Canary Islands	1	6	7
*Chili	1	6	7
Colony, Sara	1	11	0
Constantinople	1	10	11
*Costa Rica	1	6	7
*Cuba	1	6	7
Dardanelles	1	10	11
Demerara	1	11	0
*Equador	1	6	7
Egypt, except Alexandria	1	10	11
*Falkland Island's	1	6	7

COUNTRIES, &c.	British Mail rate.	Foreign rate.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
France	0	10	10
Frankfort	0	11	11
Galatz	0	11	11
Gallipoli	0	11	11
Gibraltar	0	10	10
Gold Coast	1	7	8
Genoa	0	10	10
Grey Town	1	11	0
Guatemala	1	11	0
Hamburgh	0	10	10
Hanover	0	10	10
Hayti	1	11	0
Hong	1	10	11
Holland	0	10	10
Hindostan	1	10	11
Ionian Islands	0	11	11
Lemnos	0	11	11
Luxemburgh	0	10	10
Lapo Pinnacle	1	10	11
Lubeck	0	10	10
Madeira	1	6	7
Malta	0	11	11
Mediterranean	0	11	11
Mexico	1	11	0
Mogue Wine	1	10	11
Minden (Germany)	0	10	10
Naples	0	11	11
New Granada	1	11	0
Norway	0	10	10
New Brunswick	1	11	0
Newfoundland	1	11	0
Nova Scotia	1	11	0
Odenbeck	0	10	10
Oregon	1	11	0
Peru	1	6	7
Portugal	1	6	7
Prince Edward's Island	1	11	0
Prussia	0	10	10
Rome	0	11	11
Russia	0	11	11
Rio de Janeiro	1	6	7
Sardinia	0	11	11
Saxony	0	10	10
Schaumburg Lippe	0	10	10
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt	0	10	10
Schwartzburg Sondershausen	0	10	10
Servia	0	11	11
Soudan	1	7	8
Spain	0	10	10
Sweden	0	10	10
Switzerland	0	10	10
Syria	0	11	11
Turkey	0	11	11
Turkey (Europe) except the places specified	0	10	10
Turk's Island	1	11	0
Tuscany	0	11	11
United States	1	11	0
Venice	0	11	11
Vera Cruz	1	11	0
Venezuela	1	6	7
Wurtemburg	0	10	10
West Indies (British), except Trinidad	0	—	0
*West Indies (Foreign), except Cuba and the Danish West Indies	1	6	7
West Indies (Danish)	0	—	0

With reference to the foregoing rates of British and Foreign Postage, the British rate of weights (half an ounce for a single letter) is the same for both; the Foreign rate of weights is also the same (marked thus †); as regards those countries, the Foreign rates will be collected according to the following scale:—

Under 1 ounce	One Rate,
Weighing 1 ounce and under 2 ounces	Two Rates,
" 2 " " 3 "	Three Rates,
" 3 " " 4 "	Four Rates,

and one additional rate for every subsequent 1 ounce, and upon Letters forwarded via Marseilles, 6d. for every single rate under 1 ounce will be charged to cover the cost of transit through France.

THINGS AS THEY ARE IN AMERICA.

RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND OTHER THINGS.

The railways, now an extraordinary feature of the United States, are rapidly developing the latent resources of the country, and effecting such changes on the general aspects of affairs, that in a few years hence an inconceivable progress will have been attained. There are some things so peculiar about the American railway system, and so desirable to be made known in England, that I propose to offer a few explanations on the subject, the result of personal inquiry and of information derived from official papers.

Railways for the transport of stone and coal came into operation in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in 1826 and 1827, and increased in number for general traffic up to 1848, when 6000 miles of railway were completed throughout the States. Since that stage in their history, they have considerably increased, and been pushed to great distances towards the interior. In October 1853, the length of railways in actual operation in the United States was 14,994 miles, nearly one-half of which was in the New England States and in the state of New York. The number of railways in average cost over the whole States, as I see by an official document, is 34,307 dollars, or about £6886 per mile. No doubt, this is a small sum every day, considering the average cost of our great lines, swollen by the rapacity of landowners, by parliamentary expenses, and extravagances of various kinds, but as single lines, of an economical kind, are now being constructed in Scotland for little more than £4000 per mile. I am inclined to think that, but for the enormous duties imposed on foreign rails (and perhaps, also, a little quiet jobbing), the cost of lines in the United States, all things considered, would be materially less than it is.

An English railway, as is well known, is secluded from end to end within palings and gateways, the whole forming an enclosure from which passengers are not allowed to make their exit without delivering up their tickets. Things are entirely different in the United States. The side palings, as above-mentioned, are at best only fences of particular fields; and near the stations no gates are employed to detain passengers. Every kind of mechanism for seclusion is rendered unnecessary, by the plans for selling and receiving back tickets. Within all the principal stations, and other offices where tickets may be procured, and there are likewise, in every city of importance, general railway agency offices, resembling shops, where tickets for a series of railways, *en suite*, may be purchased. There seems to be considerable competition among the agents who keep these establishments, for the sale to induce passengers to go by particular lines. Their shops are known by flaming placards hung out at the doors, and vast quantities of handbills are distributed, recommendatory of certain routes; as the cheapest and speediest. It would be impossible to give an idea of the confusion with which such alluring advertisements are scattered among travellers. At the hotels, they are literally strewn broadcast on the ground; it being nothing singular to see a lad enter with a mass of yellow or pink coloured bills, and throw them about on the tables, chairs, and floor of the bar, to be picked up and read according to pleasure.

Whether purchased from agents, or at the stations, the ticket does not carry any date, further than the year in which they are issued. The practice is to sell all the tickets required in the route, although embracing a period of several months. Where a bridge or viaduct is a more convenient plan of issuing a single through ticket, which carries the passenger forward to the end of his journey. I am not aware that this is followed anywhere in America. So far as my experience goes, the passenger is furnished with several tickets for the line of railway on his route. Generally speaking, however, he never, or very seldom, has occasion to trouble himself about his tickets, at the stations, but unceremoniously enters the cars, and takes their seats even at the last moment, leaving the business of settlement to be adjusted with the conductor. Let me say a word respecting this functionary.

An American conductor is a nondescript being, half clerk, half guard, with a dash of the gentleman. He is generally well dressed; sometimes wears a beard, and when *off duty*, he passes for a respectable personage at any of the hotels, and may be seen lounging about in the best company with a fashionable wife. No one would be surprised to find that he is a colonel in the militia, for "good whips" in the old coaching-time are known to have boasted that distinction. At all events the conductor would need to be a person of some integrity, for the check upon his transactions is infinitesimally small. One thing is remarkable about him—you do not get a sight of him till the train is in motion, and when it stops, he disappears. I can account for this mysterious feature in his character, only by supposing, that as soon as he touches *terra firma*, he removes from the front of his hat the words "conductor" in metal, which indicates his office: and so all at once becomes an ordinary human being. The suddenness of his appearance when the train gets under weigh, is very marvellous. Hardly have the wheels made a revolution when the door at one end of the car is opened, and the conductor, like a wandering spirit, begins his rounds. Walking down the middle, with a row of seats on each side, and each seat holding two persons, he holds out his hands right and left as he proceeds, allowing no one to escape his vigilance. All he says is "Tickets!" and he utters the word in a dry, callous tone, as if it would cost something to be cheerful. If you have already bought a ticket, you render it up to this abrupt demand, and a check-ticket is given in exchange. Should you have followed the ordinary practice, and have no ticket to produce, the conductor selects the ticket you require from a small tin box he carries under his arm, and you pay him the sum of it, increased in price to the extent of five cents, as a penalty for having had to buy it in the cars—such fine being exigible, according to a printed notification on the walls of the station-houses.

Having finished off in the car in which you are seated, the conductor comes the door at the further end, steps from the platform across a gulf of two feet, to the platform of the next car; and so goes through the whole train, till he reaches the van containing the baggage, where he has a kind of den for counting his money, and cogitating over his affairs. But as there is no rest for the wicked, so there is no repose for a conductor. Just before coming up to a station, he makes his appearance, and takes a deliberate survey of his customers, receiving checks from those who are about to depart. When the train is in motion again, the same ceremony is gone through—rather troublesome, it must be owned; but the conductor has a right to it, who fore a short journey, and ceases to say "Tickets" more than two or three times to anybody. When it grows dark, the conductor does not trust to the lamps which lights up each car; he carries a lantern with a strong reflector, which enables him to scrutinise the countenance of each man that may be tendered in payment. Tolerable him to perform this operation satisfactorily, the lantern is made with a tin hoop beneath, and through this ring the arm is thrust, so as to leave both hands disengaged.

The checks which are distributed and collected by the conductor in the manner just explained, consist of narrow pieces of pasteboard, about three inches long, and are of some use to travellers. On one side there is a list of the various stopping-places, with the intermediate distances in miles; and thus, on consulting them, we are able to ascertain our progress. Information in this form is very desirable; for as things is a great deficiency of railway officers at the stations, and as the conductor is usually out of the way when you want to ask a question, you are much left to your own knowledge as the checks and the American Bradshaw are able to furnish.

Wanting the precision, and, it may be, the comfort of the English railway system, the routine of procedure in America is in one respect superior. I allude to the arrangements connected with baggage. Every train possesses a luggage-van (called a crew) and within an opening in its side is found a baggage-master, who takes charge of every person's luggage without any additional fee. The way this is done deserves notice. On going up to the baggage-master with a portmanteau, he, on learning your destination, attaches a brass plate on which a number is struck, the plate being hung to a leather strap which he loops through the handle of the portmanteau. At the same time, he gives you a duplicate brass plate on producing which, at the end of your journey, your portmanteau is rendered up. At all the principal termini, you are spared the trouble of even looking after your luggage. A small fee, which is paid by the clerk of the hotel, and entered in their account. There is a more expensive process of baggage-delivery of this kind in New York and other large cities. I should, however, recommend travellers to the Eastern States, with as little baggage as a hand-carpet-bag, which they would be allowed to take with them into the cars.

Somewhat like the trains are in general constructed, and with little cost, as I should think, for attendants, the expense of running them must also bear but lightly on the revenue. The common rate of speed is from twenty to thirty miles per hour. Two passenger-trains, each way per diem, is an ordinary allowance; and from the general levelness of the country, the cost of haulage cannot be excessive. English locomotives consume coke, manufactured for the purpose; but American engines are much less nice in this respect—they "fire up" with billets of wood, procured at a trifling cost, and stored in large stacks along the road, at the stations. The consumption of fuel in this way sparks rise in large quantities; but to prevent their across a capacious grating is placed over the chimney, and we do not hear of any damage being done by them. For the most part, the engines are powerful, and seem fit for any kind of work of work.

The most peculiar thing of all about these railways is the passenger-carriage—always called a "car" by the Americans. The object which in exterior appearance most nearly resembles an American railway-car, is one of those houses on wheels which accompanies travelling shows and menageries; the only difference being that the car is double the length. The car is, in reality, nothing more than a long wooden box, painted yellow, with a roundish shaped roof; a door at each end; and a row of windows at each side. Outside the door is a small platform, provided with a flight of steps on each side, and which reaches to within a foot of the ground. The platform is guarded by an open railing, except in the middle, opposite the door; and by means of this egress the conductor is enabled to cross from platform to platform, along the whole train. Passengers, if they please, may also perform this feat while the train is in motion; but it is unattended with danger, and there is a placard within the cars cautionarily genus rom standing on the platforms.

Cars differ somewhat in their interior appearance. Some have a small apartment at one end for ladies, or nurses with children. More commonly, they consist of a long unbroken sweep, with two rows of seats, and a passage of eighteen inches between. Fifty seated, a car should hold thirty persons on each side, or a total of sixty; but allowing space for a stove, the number is generally fifty-six or fifty-eight; and fully equipped and ornamented, such a car costs 2200 dollars, or £440. Considering the narrowness of the railway-track, I often wondered how these cars could accommodate four persons in the breadth, independently of the pathway between the seats. Space is obtained only by making the cars overhang the track, to a much greater extent than we are accustomed to in England. Mounted on two swivel-trucks, one before and another behind, each with four wheels, the car, long as it is, turns round a corner with the ease of a gentleman's carriage; by which contrivance, in surveying for a railway, it is not thought necessary to make long arc. vsed

Running, as has been mentioned, right through cities and across highways, with no other protection to the public than the caution to "look out for the locomotive when the bell rings," it is matter for surprise that so few accidents, comparatively speaking, take place. Perhaps something is due to the circumstance, that the conductor can at all times communicate with the engine-driver by means of a cord, which is confined like a bell-wire along the ceiling of each car, and arranged at the starting of the trains. Such as occur arise chiefly from carelessness; and it was my impression, from what fell under my notice, that there is much recklessness in the management, and a general indifference to regularity or safety.

Candidly considered, the American railway-system has many imperfections. Its rude arrangements including the plan of making no distinction in the classes of travellers, would never pass muster in Europe. Nevertheless, it is well adapted to the wants of the great new country in which it has been naturalized, and we may expect that it will in time undergo many desirable improvement. Already the most gigantic efforts have been made to unite the chief cities on the Atlantic with the Valley of the Mississippi and the vast regions westward and northward from it. From Portland in Maine, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, lines now proceed direct to the interior, where they are united to other lines, *either* finished or about to be so, by which a traveller may reach the principal cities in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Joined to the lines now constructed, and forming in Canada, the north will be thoroughly laid open for settlement; and connected with a line proceeding southwards from Illinois, traffic will be opened up on the one hand with Mobile and New Orleans, and on the other, with the regions bordering on Lake Huron and Superior. The next steps are to reach Oregon and California; and the manner in which such extensions are to be executed now engages earnest cons

THE FITZROY TESTIMONIAL.

SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

PIANOFORTES, Pictures, Looking-Glasses, and Furniture removed by spring vans. H. R. RUFFORD.

MUSIC STOOLS.—First class Music stools, from 30s. Quality guaranteed. H. R. RUFFORD

PIANOFORTES tuned, repaired, lent on hire, exchanged, and warranted. H. R. RUFFORD.

TWO PIANOFORTES, a piccolo and a cottage, for immediate SALE, to close an account. Prices, moderate. 643 and 644. H. R. RUFFORD, 76, Castlereagh-street, near king-street.

PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Collard, Lambert, Dolby, and other makers. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

HARMONIUMS by Alexandre, from 1 to 12 stops, in great variety. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

PIANOFORTES. Pianos of all Harmonies, &c. tuned and repaired. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

WATER! Water! Water!—Most important Notice.—Guinness's deep-sinkers and diviners, most important to this colony, to prevent the waste of water during the dry season, made and fixed at liberal terms, by EGLINES and KENNY, 102, Lower George-street.

PUBLIC HOUSES.—Mr. DELOHERY, of Balmain-road, Leichhardt, has instructions to dispose of some excellent public houses, from £400 to £1,000, on very moderate terms and conditions.

IF you want good cheap and fashionable Clothing, buy of J. B. TICKLE, Parkes-street, one door from Pitt-street.

SUPERFINE black cloth Reversible and Doxonian Coats, 30s. each.—J. B. TICKLE, Parkes-street.

SUPERFINE black cloth Trousers, well made; seventeen shillings. 17. J. B. TICKLE'S, Parkes-street.

FOR silk moire antique Vests, 10s. 6d., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Parkes-street, one door from Pitt-street.

MEN'S, youths', and boys' summer Clothing, of every description, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Parkes-street.

THOMAS TOWNSEND'S BEST BLACK SATIN HAT, one pound each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Parkes-street.

THOMAS TOWNSEND'S Best Drab Merino Hats, fourteen shillings, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Parkes-street.

BOYS' Superfine Black Cloth Coats, silk lined and braided, 25s., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Parkes-street.

J. B. TICKLE, Ladies' Riding Habit Maker, Parkes-street, one door from Pitt-street.

SILK and SATIN VISITES, for half-price, at BUSH'S Cheap Drapery Establishment, Pitt-street.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES, in Tissue and Barege, for half-price, at BUSH'S, Pitt-street.

MAGNIFICENT SILKS, 2 of a yard wide, at 2s. 11½d. per yard, at BUSH'S, Pitt-street.

WOOL BALZORINE DRESSES, 12 yards for 3s. 6d., at BUSH'S Cheap Drapery Establishment, Pitt-st.

FRENCH BONNET RIBBONS, at 6½d. per yard, at BUSH'S Cheap Drapery Establishment, Pitt-street.

RICH SILKS, at 2s. 6½d. per yard, at BUSH'S Cheap Drapery Establishment in Pitt-street.

JUST UNPACKED, by the undersigned, a large assortment of Indian cane cloth, which he will sell at a low price, to make room for a large quantity of goods just arrived.

WM. WARD, all sizes and qualities, in rosewood, papier mache, &c.
Writing desks, in rosewood, mahogany, and papier mache
Ivory and other writing desks
Albums and portfolios
Ladies' and gents' dressing cases, in rosewood, russia leather, and papier mache
Work boxes, playing eight sets
Netters, in mahogany, card cases
Bent plaited bonnets
Bonnet shapes, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Honey soap, in boxes of 6 cakes, 3d. tablets, for 12s. 6d. the box
Papier mache tables, handsomely inlaid, for 12s. 6d. each
M. M'MAHON'S, Brush, Comb, Perfumery, and Fancy Warehouse, 235 (late 433), George-street, two doors north of King-street.

EASE AND COMFORT.—If you want a truss, go to the maker, M. M'MAHON, 235, George-street.

TRY MAPPIN'S improved Elastic Stockings, knee caps, ankle pieces, &c. Attendance daily at the shop, Hunter-street.

W. A. MAPPIN'S Elastic spring uterus Supporters, the only efficient appliance made. N.B.—Mrs. Mappin attends.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The subscribers, in addition to their extensive assortment of cooking stoves, with all the most approved modern improvements, beg to inform purchasers of the colony, that he has this day placed on his premises, a stove varying from 4 to 6 horse, manufactured by Frederick R. Robinson, No. 816, George-street, Cooper's Market, and where they can be viewed in full operation, with all appurtenances: and from Mr. F. R. Robinson having sold whatever may suit them, I can, in the business, and practical knowledge of the article, I take much pleasure in recommending him to my friends. [Signed] FRANCIS W. FISHER. Sydney, January 5th, 1855.

BARGAINS, Bargains, Bargains.—50 pairs, all wool, plain colours, for 5s. 6d.
20 pieces circassian cloths, 5s. 6d. full dress
250 barrages, shades assortment of, 9d. worth 1s. 6d.
300 balzorine dresses, 9s. 6d., 12 yards
100 black lace mantilla, 4s. 6d., worth 10s. 6d.
300 silk check scarf shawls, 12s. 6d.
Prints, furnitures, alpacas, linen thins 8½d. per yard; cotton ticks, 2½d. per yard; wigan sheeting, 3 yards wide, 1s. 6d. per yard.
New London House, 136, Pitt-street, next door to the Labour Market. S. HARRIS, Proprietor.
N.B.—100 fancy bonnets, 1s. each.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—Port and sherry wine, in hogsheads
Ditto, in 5-dozen cases
Porter, Hawke, Perkins, and Co.'s, in hogsheads
Ale, Roy's ales, ditto
Ditto, ditto, in 5-dozen cases
Salmon, pickled, in 20 lb. tubs
Ditto, ditto, in 2 lb. tins
Herrings, in 8-kins, 4½ dozen tins, and 11b. and 2 lb. tins
Confectionary, Worthenpoon's, Scotch, in fancy papers and tins
Jams and jellies, ditto, in 1 lb. jars
Olive oil, in flasks
Macaroni, ditto, ditto
Hessian cloth, in 50 lb. bags
Tartaric acids, in 1 lb. jars
Norman cement
Paints, stone colour and green.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.
Iron Stores, Essex-street, Lower George-street.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—
Note our address, if you forget it
The day may come when you will regret it;
For you will admit that blanket-seekers
Are less peculiar than undertakers;
And when you want to buy a basket
A cradle, coffin, or a jacket,
(One half the world indeed don't know
Whether they're mad or sane or whether they grow),
You may exert some useful brave
Before you let this chip of cave
Bring very low and far between
A basket-maker's like the Queen,
A thing but very seldom seen;
This one the marvel of our shops,
Note our address to save your time.
WILEY and SONS, basket-makers and chair-makers, wholesale and retail, 31, Park-street, and 29, George-street, Market.

TO PARTIES WITH A SMALL CAPITAL.—
To let, a Public House, situated in the most crowded part of Pitt-street, and at present doing a first-rate bar trade; the connection is like house has considerably more than doubled itself during the last two years, in consequence of immense traffic that is daily going on at the different horse stations, which calls the house into great reputation. The proprietor having another branch of business which requires his constant attention to the above which it is well known to require, will dispose of the same if necessary to reliable responsible parties. N.B.—Also, another to let, in the same vicinity, at a still lower figure, and several other houses in the best business parts of the city.
Full particulars of the above may be had upon application to J. QUERRY, Broker and Appraiser, 183, Pitt-street.

J. J. CURRAN, Grocer, most respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that he is not going to leave Cook's River, Glebe Island, opposite St. Benedict's Church, Parramatta-street. This will still continue the business in the usual neighbourhood manner. J. J. CURRAN here takes this opportunity to return his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support with which he has been favoured since his commencement in business, and hopes by attention and civility to merit a continuance of the same. All orders, both town or country, strictly and punctually attended to.
N.B.—Wanted, a Smart Lad.

PRESERVED FISH and MEATS—
Fresh salmon, trout, haddock, mackerel, herrings, and Bolognas and quince, in assorted cases in 1 to 2 lbs. each
Sardines in oil, quarter and half tins
Herrings, dried, in 1 and 2 dozen tins
Gamble's preserved beef, mutton, soup and broth, assorted tins.
For sale by ERSKINE and KEELE, Hunter-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN PRESENTATION ALBUM
—for 1855 is in the Press, and will be published in the course of the week. It contains—
RANKIN—Why do I weep for Thee—Wallace. Composed expressly for Miss Catharine Hayes, with portrait, by G. F. Angus
WALLE—The Royalist—D'Albert. Illustrated with a view of Sydney Harbour during the Anniversary Regatta, and a portrait of the Prince Cup, valued at 500 guineas, to be run for by all yachts in the year
QUARTILLE—La Hayes—Eilard. The most favourite airs, sung by Miss Hayes in Sydney, with vignette illustrations in character from "La Figlia," "L'Elisir d'Amore," and "Don Pasquale"
SYMPHONIE—Capoul—Sundry
INTERMEZZO—Rose Bonne in Australia—Miss Hiener. (Dedicated to his friend, Frederick Eller), with a view of Mr. Hughes' Folly, North Shore
VOCAL DUET—The Lily and the Rose—Glover
MARCH, POLKA, and GALOP—The Volunteers—Eilard. Gracefully illustrated by an Australian Cockatoo.
This Work is intended to be exhibited at the Paris Exhibition as a specimen of colonial publications. It will form an elegant present to friends at home or in the colony.
WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 329, Bank of Australasia.

MONSTER CLEARING-OUT SALE! for Twenty Days only, at the Iron Emporium.—Barrattes! Barrattes!! Barrattes!!! The entire assorted stock of slide, chevile, mantles, dressers, general drapery, millinery, ribbons, skirts, basinet, sleeves, &c., has been reduced to such prices as must commend an immediate clearance. Ladies, and the public in general, will find it to their advantage to inspect the well-selected stock, now selling at 10 per cent. under English cost! to make room for the extensive varying from 4 to 6 tons, daily expected. Observe, the Iron Emporium, 65, South Head Road.

JAMES THOMPSON and CO. beg to inform the public that they have opened the premises, 118, Pitt-street, as Auction Mart and Commission Warehouse, for the sale of all kinds of goods entrusted to them, and hope by punctuality in basiness and integrity in their dealings, to secure a share of public support. Liberal advances made on goods sent for sale if required.

BILLIARDS.—Thurston's Billiard Materials.—On SALE, at the Rose Inn, Maitland, the sole agency for the above celebrated and unrivalled materials, consisting of cloths, &c. complete; a new Treatise thereon; also, Thurston's Billiard Cues, strongly recommended by the most eminent players. Cues, circular marking boards, tips
Cloth, fine and superfine, for tables for best and common
Flannel baize, billiard baize, pyramid baize
Brass and perkins counters, ivory and pearl, billiard pockets
Improved pool marking boards, &c. &c.
The attention of those who are desirous of Thurston and Sons' manufactory, and will be sold at a low per centage, simply or by invoices.
ALFRED LEVIEN, Rose Inn, Maitland.

FOR SALE by private contract, a Four-roomed Cottage, with kitchen and stable detached, pleasantly situated at the south end of Crown-street, Surry Hills, near the corner of Archibald (Chapel), No. 1; it has a flower garden in front, and a large garden in the rear, well stocked with fruit-trees; also entrance, and a well of water, never known to fail. The house has been built regardless of expense by the present proprietor, as a residence for himself. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, Crown-street South, Surry Hills.

FRESH BUTTER.—Thirty firkins of the above will arrive per s double Cork oven, prince quality. J. V. BARNARD and CO. (late Barnard, Seddons, and Co.), 87, Lower George-street.

TWO HOUSES and STORES erected by an experienced person in Redfernsea given, and prices moderate, apply to Mr. Robertson given, and prices moderate, Christie to Mr. Pritchard, Solicitor, Castlereagh-street, opposite Wright's Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINE for SALE, with latest improvements, at CHAPMAN'S, Pitt-street, near Hargrave-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now receiving by the Prince of Wales and Maid of Judah—
Garments, assorted brown sewerskins
Grimalds, coloured linen, for youth plain satin ribbons
Coloured gauze and black gros
Parisian, white, black, and coloured
Ladies' morning ditto
Children's plaid and moiré under clothing
Infants' under clothing, in sets (mothers' wardrobe)
Super crochet collars, white, drab, and black
Black Parramatta cloth
A and L—6 inch black crape
Women's white and black Lisle thread hose
Ditto ditto ditto silk lace, size 7½
White cambric tapes
Women's cotton and grass basket skirts
Men's, women's, girls', boys' cotton hosiery
Boys' hosiery and fancy threadwork, ditto
Men's grass, grass, and starlaw under vests
Ditto fine cotton pants
Ditto fancy sized cotton shirts
Ditto white, black, and coloured Berlin thread gloves
Ditto white and black kid gloves
Boys' initials gloves, real kidskin
Ladies', misses', and children's muslins
16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 72 inch grey calicoes
Brown Holland
Cotton ticks
1-8 chintz furniture
Black cotton velvet
Flannels, 6-4, 10-4, 11-4 blankets
Hamerick's grey cloth
Long cloth shirts, fancy and plain linen fronts
Regatta shirts
Beach and Clarke's reels
Men's linen and brown twill trousers
Ladies' merino boys
White and coloured Garnam bat fringe
Patent bodkin eyelette handkerchiefs
Super clips velvet
Men's navy linen and military caps
Ladies' petticoats
Albert and Anglesea dress net bats
Dash receiving do., assorted
Super black Paris velvet hats
Parramattas
Sparkling hock, moselle, and palatinate
Wynnes-de-luxe. ERSKINE and LOWRET.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now landing from the Ladies' black leading and cashmere boots
Ditto lasting, enamelled and seal
Men's best black blucchers and short wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto, extra
Children's and maids' patent seal strap shoes
Girls's and maids' cloth boots
Children's and maids' patent seal strap shoes
Wynnes-de-luxe. ERSKINE and LOWRET.

FOR SALE, ex Maid of Judah and Prince of Wales—
Gleeson's stores and satisfactory from the celebrated house of Moore and Wright, Holborn-hill
Lemons, orange, and citron peel
Jams and jellies
Bristol Sultz, assorted
Fin-kin and other fancy biscuits
Tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, in 1 lb. bottles
Sherbet, Hodgson's patent grain
Pickles and sauces
Sparkling hock, moselle, and palatinate
At the Stores of ERSKINE and LOWRET, Wynyard-lane.

HOPS, Saaz Bavarian, growth 1853, GERNAULET, RUBENS, and CO., 6, York-street, Lloyd's New Buildings.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—Sherry, Monsley and Co.'s, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Moselle and Rhenish wines assortments of
Hochheimer
Liebfrauenmilch
Geisenheimer Rothenberg
Rudesheimer Berg
Rudesheimer
Marcobrunner, and others.
GERNAULET, RUBENS, and CO.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Brandy, Hardy's, black
Fine ditto ditto
Superior ditto, black and fancy
Fine ditto, ditto ditto
Vantlaga, superior ath, black and fancy
Ditto, ditto ditto, black and fancy.
GERNAULET, RUBENS, and Co.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Brandy, Delor, in 5-cases and wrapped
Marsh, Dutch, ditto
Assorted liverices of paints
Paints
Fine Zanzibar rope
Sperm oils, ditto
Whale oils, ditto
Hessians, in 2-bales, 4½ dozen tins, and 11b. and 2 lb. tins
Confectionary, Worthenpoon's, Scotch, in fancy papers and tins
Jams and jellies, ditto, in 1 lb. jars
Olive oil, in flasks
Macaroni, ditto, ditto
Hessian cloth, in 50 lb. bags
Tartaric acids, in 1 lb. jars
Norman cement
Paints, stone colour and green.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.
Iron Stores, Essex-street, Lower George-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Fine Scotch ales, in 5-dozen cases
Ditto ditto ditto
Superior ditto, in hogsheads
Fine ditto, ditto ditto
Vantlaga, superior ath, black and fancy
GERNAULET, RUBENS, and Co.,
6, York-street, Lloyd's New Buildings.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Brandy, Delor, in 5-cases and wrapped
Marsh, Dutch, ditto
Assorted liverices of paints
Paints
Fine Zanzibar rope
Sperm oils, ditto
Whale oils, ditto
Hessians, in 2-bales, 4½ dozen tins, and 11b. and 2 lb. tins
GERNAULET, RUBENS, and CO.,
6, York-street, Lloyd's New Buildings.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Fine domestic trousers, fancy and plain
Ditto ditto ditto, assorted
Linen trousers
Strong military linen trousers
Moleskin trousers
Fine fancied and black cloth waistcoats
Superfine cotton waistcoats, fancy
Shepherds' plaid waistcoats
Men's common printed cotton waistcoats
Ditto strong moleskin ditto
Ditto ditto velveteen ditto
Leggings, zipon and appley
Ready-made dresses
Ladies' sewed morning habits
Ditto ditto muslin ditto
Ditto ditto hatin, very rich
Ditto ditto mourning ditto
Ditto ditto alpaca dresses and sellers
Ditto linen habits with fancy muslin fronts
Children's frocks, ladies sewed richly
Boys' jackets, ditto ditto
Ladies' beaufort capes, assorted
Ditto ditto silk ditto
Ditto black and white spot ditto
Ditto imperial bonnets
Blued covers, assorted
Blued sheets, ditto
Dresden shadings
Printed carpets
Counterpanes
Irish linens
Printed linens, fast colours
Strong white military linen drills,
Fresh black orleans
Table cloths, white linen
Ditto ditto, brown finished
Linen sapsins
Damask ditto
Ladies' pocket handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's ditto ditto
Ditto, cotton, and tartisan, plain and fancy
Mosquitoines
Worsted and sleeving
Cuban cheroots and cigs
Blankets
Assorted invoice of buttons, &c.
GERNAULET, RUBENS, and CO.
6, York-street, Lloyd's New Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SATURDAY'S Regular House Sale.
BURT, HASSALL, and Co., will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh-streets, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
Several very useful lots of horses,
Comprising draught horses from the Hunter River and Shoalhaven districts.
Several useful hackneys, and two capital gig horses.

Wooden Houses and Bricks for Building.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Macnamara's Wharf, THIS DAY, 6th January, at half past 11 o'clock,
50,000 bricks. Also
2 new wooden houses, each 12 feet long by 11 feet wide, containing two rooms 11 feet square.
These houses are well built, conveniently arranged, and beautifully finished, and furnished with every requisite of domestic requirement, in sets, lettered and numbered, embracing furniture and other necessaries.
Plans and inventories will be exhibited at the sale, and information furnished by the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

To Builders, Cabinet Makers, Contractors, and others.
Macnamara's Wharf, half-past 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Macnamara's Wharf, on half-past 11 o'clock, This (Saturday, the 6th January,
47 piles, from 25 to 35 feet long, and 13 to 18 inches diameter
44 beams, from 21 to 42 feet long, and 10 to 30 inches broadside
About 13 tons of prime Baltic and other Lumber bay, in good condition.
Terms at sale.

The Cutter Yacht EAGLE.
To Shipowners, Merchants, Pilots, Fishermen, and others.
Bay of Sale, MONDAY, 8th January.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on MONDAY, the 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
The beautiful and very fast-sailing cutter-rigged yacht EAGLE, originally colonial built, and surveyed by Messrs. Roberts and Hamet, as per plan on view at the Sale Rooms, as follows:—
The Eagle was built in 1842 by Mr. Howell, of Sydney, and is the property of a gentleman who has used her fast sailing little qualities.
She is well furnished with anchors, chain, warp, and iron ballast, and also a good mooring stove.
She has recently had a thorough overhaul, and her metal sheathing alone has cost upwards of £30.
The Eagle is now lying at Taylor's Wharf, Dawes-street, where she may be inspected previous to sale.

Wellington Brooks.
Fifty-three Agricultural Allotments, with Servitude Dividing Lot, of really prime Timber, now Unsold, viz.:
The Remainder of the Lots, Nos. 1 to 6, 8 to 10, 12 to 14, 16 to 19, 21 to 24, 26 to 29, 31 to 34, 36 to 39, 41 to 44, 46 to 49, 51 to 54, and 56 to 59, Inclusive.
Each Section 50 acres, or 80 acres, as per Plan.
Terms, Liberal.

To Builders, Timber Merchants, and others.
Timber Remaining

THE BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—If Dr. Lang, in the face of the evidence that has been adduced, believes that his son had not been guilty of fraud towards his employers—the Bank of New South Wales, it was and is his duty to endeavour to shew the reasons for his belief to the public, and it was the duty to the conductors of the press, to afford him assistance for that purpose. But to do this, there was no occasion to asperse the characters of all who may have happened to come into contact with his son, and if he was carried away by passion to do so, it was the duty of the press to prevent him from making his attacks public through the papers. Neither the *Empire* nor *Herald* were justified in publishing the gross libels on Mr. Stuart, contained in Dr. Lang's letters, and had Mr. Stuart done, as some of his friends think he ought to have done, proceeded criminally against Dr. Lang, and civilly against the newspapers, there can be no doubt of the result. Mr. Stuart, however, has adopted the wiser course; he has replied to Dr. Lang, and shown convincingly that three-fourths of the statements made by Dr. Lang are not only untrue, but that it is impossible to believe that when writing them, Dr. Lang could have believed them himself. For instance, would not any one have believed from the Doctor's letter, that Mr. Stuart arrived here a penniless adventurer, and was taken by the hand by Mr. Baillie, and pushed forward to the highly honorable and onerous position he occupied in the Bank, whereas he came here a highly respectable gentleman, and was in the bank for some months before he ever saw Mr. Baillie, who was then at Melbourne, and from the intimacy between Dr. Lang's family and Mr. Baillie, they must all have known this to be the case. Then as to the death of William Lang, which the Doctor now has the effrontery to lay upon the Bank; it is clear that he was treated with the utmost consideration and kindness, and when he left the establishment, the Doctor expressed his gratitude for the kindness with which had been extended to him. Then again, what an insult to the common sense of all who knew that gentleman—it is to declare that when he left the bank Mr. Baillie's health was better than it had been for years, when for months it had been painful to see him in business, from the difficulties of respiration and the other systems of the last stage of consumption.

As Dr. Lang has appealed to the shareholders, as one of them, I claim the right of saying a few words on the case of Messrs. Lang and Drake. I do not believe that any one who read the report of the trial (imperfect as it evidently was), could have any doubt of the guilt, morally speaking, of these unfortunate young men, or after reading Mr. Stuart's letter could doubt that their guilt was legally proved. There are all the evidences of conspiracy and fraud. The omission to enter sixty-three sums of money amounting to more than £10,000 could not have been accidental, or the first day's work of the bank must have shown there was an error somewhere. But the weekly returns which could have shown the overplus of money if correct were kept back for weeks, and when they were sent in were falsified to meet the amounts which had been received and not entered. Stronger evidence than this, it appears to me, it would be impossible to have, unless one of the accomplices turned evidence against his brethren in guilt.

The defence amounts to this, that the prisoners were guilty of carelessness only, and that the money deficient was stolen by a man named Burchell. Mr. Stuart's reply to this is conclusive. Unless the exact amount of money omitted to be entered was stolen every day, the omission must have been discovered at the latest when the weekly balance was made up. It is clear there could have been no robbery, that is, no money taken by Burchell by violence, or without the knowledge or consent of the prisoners, and the remark made by Lang, which led to Burchell's arrest, is proof of that. "I suppose," said Lang, "that the man who has made a fortune will escape," to which his friend replied, "I always cautioned you against that man." Here is proof of complicity, not of robbery without the prisoners knowledge. Indeed, all the facts go to disprove any such idea. The result of these considerations is, that the prisoners (it may be led on by Burchell) were guilty of a long series of embezzlements, and that the jury could have returned no other verdict.

The sentence also has been spoken of as severe. To me it appears light. Had there been but two or three cases, the sentence could not have been much lighter; but considering the number of cases, the highest penalty, transportation, ought to have been awarded. About the time that Lang and Drake were tried in Melbourne, a young man, named Levey, clerk to the owners of the Ben Bolt steamer, was tried in Sydney, and I extract from the *Herald* the remarks of Sir Alfred Stephen, in passing sentence, as they appear to me to be well adapted to the case now under consideration:—

> Lewis Daniel Levey, a young man of 20 or 21 years of age, who, on Wednesday last, had pleaded guilty to several charges of embezzlement as a clerk, was brought up for sentence.
>
> At the instance of Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Daniel Levey, an attorney of the Court, was called as a witness to character, and stated that up to the time of his leaving England, about two years since, the reputation of the prisoner had been good. Prisoner, however, had only been in the colony since February last.
>
> His Honor having read the depositions, expressed himself in terms of the strongest condemnation as to the conduct of some persons whose names were not mentioned, but who had endeavoured to effect a compromise in this case, just as if it was one of a civil rather than of a highly criminal character. This case, his Honor stated, was one in which he felt bound to award a severe punishment. The prisoner had been placed in a situation where he had had every opportunity of doing well; he had had, too, the advantages of good education and training, and he was respectably connected, and yet he had shown by his acts that he was an accomplished swindler; one who deliberately prostituted his talents and his energies to the carrying out of a complete system of fraud. His youth, therefore, would be no excuse for such deliberate fraud, and there were no other palliative circumstances which he could discover. There were eight distinct cases of larceny, and if the prisoner had been arraigned and tried upon each charge separately, he might have been sentenced to eight times seven years transportation. It was not only necessary in such a case that a severe punishment should be awarded as an example to others, but to take this course would in this and all similar cases be the truest mercy to the prisoner himself, as the punishment would be impressed upon his memory, and would be more likely to induce a thorough and permanent reform. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner should be kept to hard labour upon the roads or other public works of the colony for the period of five years.
>
> The prisoner cried bitterly while sentence was being passed upon him.

It is said, that the youth of the prisoners should have prevented the bank from putting Lang and Drake into such a position, but this is well met on the remarks made by Chief Justice Stephen, in the case quoted above. In addition to this, is the fact that Lang was pushed forward by his uncle Mr. Baillie, to the Ballaarat agency, and I have been informed that when Mr. Woodhouse, the Geelong Manager, was ordered up to Sydney, Dr. Lang wrote to him, to ask him if he could get his son promoted to the much more important post at Geelong, thus shewing that it never occurred to his relatives that Lang was too young for the position he occupied.

An attempt is made to excite sympathy for the prisoners, from their previous character and honourable conduct. But setting aside the frauds altogether, what are (we to say of the honour of men who as is proved by Lang's letter to his mother), and other circumstances, to have been using their influence of their position in the bank, to establish a gold-buying establishment in opposition to the bank. It is clear that Burchell was employed as an agent by Lang, Drake, and Co., and that he was selling gold to the bank. Surely, after this, we may say with Lady Teazle to Sir Joseph Surface, "the less we say about honour the better."

Dr. Lang could not have a family grievance without attempting to make political capital out of it. He admits, however, that he cannot see the way in which the Almighty (whose name he irreverently brings in) intends to make the conviction of his son for fraud work in his political schemes, but he profanely professes to believe it will be so. The conduct of the judge, however, he attacks most vehemently, although so practised a hand as the Doctor must see that the report is most imperfect and incorrect. The report should either have been shorter or longer; it should have been an abstract or a full report. To give the remarks of a judge as interjectional, when it is clear they have been caused by previous remarks of counsel or witness, only tends to mislead, while to those who are no judges of such subjects, it gives an appearance of minute correctness. Judges, like other men, may be led away by feeling, and in times of high political excitement, it may be difficult for a judge, trying political offenders, to escape from all suspicion of leaning to that side which his political bias might personally lead him to espouse. But it is monstrous to suppose that a judge, especially a man like Sir William a'Beckett, who is known to be one of the kindest philanthropists of the day, should have any desire to procure a conviction of two young men whom he had probably never seen before, on a charge of fraud. He could have but one object—that justice should be done; and it has been done. It is idle to say that the summing up of the judge should be such that the jury cannot know his opinion. It is impossible in most cases that it can be so. The counsel for the defence had argued that the only proof against the prisoners was, that they had been careless. It was the duty of the judge to show what the evidence really was, and ask the jury if the facts proved were reconcileable with the defence set up, and he does not appear to have done any more. One part of the judge's ruling in favour of the prisoner was, I think, doubtful. It was argued that they were so overworked that they could not keep their accounts: for the prosecution it was attempted to be shown that they were in the habit of going to places distant from their home on pleasure or private business, but his Honor would not allow this evidence to be given, although, I consider, its obvious tendency was to meet that portion of the defence. This does not look like pressing the case against the prisoners.

If one of these prisoners had not been the son of a violent political partizan, I do not believe we should have ever heard anything about the case, beyond an expression of regret that men, once respectable, should have fallen so low; and I cannot think that because Dr. Lang is father to one of them, there is any reason for bringing it so prominently forward as has been done. In the case of young Levey, who appears to have been equally respectable, but not one-tenth as guilty, no stir was made. Watching the administration of justice, is a duty we all owe to society, but an attempt to confound right and wrong because a criminal is connected with a party of some prominence in the political world, is an evil of the most serious magnitude.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Sydney, January 5th.

BUTCHART v. CONSTABLE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In reference to the paragraph in your issue of Saturday last (30th ultimo), in the above case, (which has only this day been brought to our notice), wherein you say, "We are requested by the solicitor of defendant to ask the public to suspend judgment in the above matter, until the circumstances in another shape, and in a higher Court are fully developed. We are assured, that the rumours regarding this case, which have been current within the last few days, are entirely without foundation." We beg to say, that the solicitor for the defendant has not been properly instructed upon the merits of the case, that the rumours to which he alludes are *not* without foundation, and that when the whole facts are before the public, (if we are not mistaken), they will prove to be of such a nature, as the defendant would prefer having concealed rather than have submitted to the public.

We are, Sir, your's &c.,
RODD AND DAWSON,
Attorneys for Mr. Butchart.

21, Pitt-street, Sydney, January 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent of the 9th instant, who signs himself "*A Subscriber*," and whose sagacious, or, rather, *gaseous*, production relative to the irregularity of the Tambaroora postal department appeared in your issue of the 16th, seems to entertain the most inveterate dislike to anything even approaching to common "*courtesy*" towards any one. He certainly commences with real fact, perhaps by the way of enlightening our deplorable ignorance, in notifying the circumstance of there being but one post each week between Sydney and Tambaroora, for which piece of local intelligence he deserves appropriate thanks. He then immediately takes a most deliberate aim at the veracity of the officer in charge of the Escort, and fires (parenthetically), by no means courteously, from his cephalic fusee, one of his small shots from his doubting pouch, pretty well rammed home with the rod of distrust; but, fearful lest he should not exactly strike the "bull's eye," he, without hesitation, commences on the target with his inflammatory pepper-box, and endeavours to display his extraordinary prowess by sundry unmistakeable "*stray*" ebullitions of abusive ill feeling towards those whose conduct, both in private as well as public affairs, has not only deserved, but also obtained for them, the acknowledged approbation of the community at large. That your correspondent, as well as, perhaps, many others, may have experienced some occasional inconvenience by the postal delays complained of, there can exist but little doubt; but, to any one who ever possessed sufficient gas to enlighten his understanding, and enable him to trace the etymological productions of "Johnson," without having recourse to that truly classical description of gluttony yclept "*lexicographical* FEEDING" so very strongly recommended by some of our intellectual "gourmands" on certain occasions, it must appear equally clear that the term "courtesy" cannot possibly be construed into "compulsion" under any circumstances, and that in the present instance, with regard to the postal affair, instead of repudiating private service rendered for public service, however small, or even partial it might perhaps be, we ought rather endeavour to display a diametrically opposite feeling towards the parties for their kind offices; at least, such appears to me to be the more rational dictate of common sense.

But the concluding observation of "Subscriber's" first paragraph contains in itself a sufficient explanation for the whole; at any rate, it is a most notorious fact, known throughout the world, that persons may be found in almost every part of it (excepting Tambaroora) who would be willing to raise their own reputation at the expense of others; and that although J.P. is generally understood as the contraction of and for Justice of the Peace, it likewise stands for a far more anomalous biped, viz., a "*Just Pseudologist*."

It is to be hoped, therefore, that "Subscriber" will not allow himself to be allured by the wiley machinations of these coal-black characters, lest like them he become deserving of the veriest contempt, it being well known that some of these gents are ready enough to censure and even to threaten with severe castigation the conduct of others when at the same time they possess neither the courage for the one, nor a sufficient capacity for the other.

The above notice has been taken to oblige your correspondent, and to correct a few of his erroneous opinions, if possible, with regard to the parties to whom he has thought proper to allude, by and without dissimulation.

Sir, your humble servant,
THOMAS LEWIS STYLES.

Tambaroora, December 26th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, published in this day's *Herald*, I observe complaints have been made of the alleged wrong doings of the lessee of the Circular Quay. May I ask those of the Chamber what right they have to interfere with the private business of Mr. G. Talbot and myself? I pay the Government £5150 for my lease of the quay, and Mr. Talbot agrees to pay me a rental to be allowed to press wool thereon. Is it because I have no voice in the Chamber of Commerce that I ought not to compete with others for the lease of public property?

I take this opportunity of informing those complainants that this is not the first property I have leased from Government, having paid above £30,000 for rent alone.

In conclusion, I beg to state that my agreement with Mr. Talbot is justifiable, and perfectly legal, and that I make no charge to consignees or shippers of goods except the amount allowed by law.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
CHARLES OBEE, Lessee.

Circular Quay, January 5th, 1855.

THE COMMERCIAL STATE OF ENGLAND.

(From the Northern Daily Times, October 11.)

THE commercial crisis which appeared to be impending last week, we are happy to find has been partially, if not wholly averted. In the present system of fictitious credit dealing, or "first-class paper" system, there appears to be no course left open to us but that of propping up its rottenness whenever it is about to fall, and bury beneath an avalanche of waste paper, hundreds of less inflated and less ambitious aspirants to commercial fame. Far be it from us to give expression to one sentence which can in any way militate against any man who may be the favoured of a system which belongs to the conventionalisms of our commercial existence. But in reviewing great fundamental principles we are constrained to base our arguments upon facts in order to secure for them that attention which their discussion so unquestionably deserve. The crisis which threatened Liverpool last week was one of singular magnitude, and being what would be termed in legal circles "a case in point," we should not be doing justice to the public or ourselves, if we went back to some by-gone and less instructive precedent. We have been for many months directing the attention of the merchants and traders generally, to the fatal consequences which were to be apprehended from the stringency of the money market, its concomitant depreciation of current prices, and every species of property which represents realised capital. We saw the honest trader, of humble but inestimable integrity, relying on the monetary fictions of the day for success, drawing nearer and nearer, and at last swept into the bankruptcy list. We witnessed the difficulties of "first-class houses" in London—we saw them first pampered by bankers, then sustained by discount houses—but they could not stay the downward tendency of things. The Threadneedle-street "screw" was too much for them. And that "first-class paper" which was possibly well worthy of universal favour six months since was suddenly found, on a cursory glance at the market prices, to be scarcely worth seventy-five per cent of its former value. Now then, what does our "first-class" system amount to? It simply brings within a limited circle the great aggregate of danger to be dreaded from crude legislation and positive anti-commercial credulity.

We all know that the political philosophy of the day is cheapness and plenty, so far as exchangeable articles are concerned; but with money, the instrument with which the exchange of commodities is to be effected, law enforces scarcity and dearness! There are no other means by which commerce can be carried on, except by bills of exchange, which are specially and heavily taxed. The legislature has usurped the legitimate privilege, and has engrossed to itself the power of regulating the *quantity* of money, trade shall have to meet its want. It has taken from the precious metals their commercial value as a commodity, and given them an artificial value, which has disturbed the natural current of the commercial rates of exchange all over the world. By limiting the amount of money to considerably less than £50,000,000, it matters not whether we import £100,000,000 and produce by our industry £200,000,000 a-year, our power of converting our imports and productions into cash, does not exceed £50,000,000, and the loss, therefore, between £300,000,000 and £50,000,000 of available cash must fall somewhere. These losses do not overtake us fortunately in any one year; and here it is that the "first-class system" comes into full operation and exercises its full amount of good and evil. Produce once realised is put upon paper somewhat after the manner of the Russian commissariat. This paper is placed in some form or other in the hands of a banker, and a licence is given to merchants or brokers to draw for a certain amount, in which a wide margin is left for contingencies: but, probably, before a month has elapsed from the completion of this "pawning" transaction, the Bank "screw" is applied, money becomes suddenly scarce and dear, merchants must realise to preserve their banking credit, and an immense amount of produce is thus forced simultaneously into the market, and the retail and small traders who had previously purchased in a stock are deliberately swamped by a falling market, and when their stock in trade is taken and valued at the then market prices, they are found not to be worth a shilling in the pound, and are charged with "reckless trading." Here, then, we object to the "first-class" system as one of the worst phases in our monetary system.

Bankers in England and Ireland will not give to the general, and we will venture to add, fair trading, community the credit to which they are entitled. Their object in pampering a few firms is, that they may get command of produce upon which they can realise their advances with the least possible delay and trouble, or by whose credit they may be enabled to carry forward the immense amount of inconvertible produce and commercial indebtedness from one year to another. Here, again, the "first-class" system is highly objectionable. It brings into trade an amount of fictitiousness which serves as a cloak for the fallacies of the legislature. It makes a fearful amount of attenuated indebtedness the basis of stability and apparent progressive prosperity. It is the means of bestowing power where often no commercial or other social credit is due. This system, must, however, exhaust itself. It is by far too ephemeral to stand the shocks of a really enlightened and commercial age. There are already a variety of agencies at work, which must render its continued existence impossible. The increase in population and production; the increase of gold pouring in from inexhaustible *sources of supply*; the more equal distribution of metallic wealth throughout the commercial countries of the world; the spread of education and the increased facilities of commercial intercourse, must take from our banking institutions, the injurious powers of a monopoly they now use with so much exclusiveness. Meanwhile, however, no change can take place which shall remove the incongruences of the restrictions and prohibitions embodied in the Bank Charter Act.

Should all the gold of Ophir be brought to our shores within the next five or ten years, that will not remove the difficulties we at present labour under. The value of gold may, or may not, become depreciated, when we may be again told, and with truth, that "the money of a country should be composed of a commodity which is the least variable in value, so as it might be used as a standard by which we can measure the value of all other commodities." This could not be objected to, if we left gold to find its own level of value. But where we place a low fixed price upon it, to encourage its accumulation, and we find it does not accumulate as fast in this country as in others—France for example—the question is, what are we to have to supply the quantity of money we require to keep off those "first-class" panics and general embarrassments we so repeatedly witness in England? The Bank Charter Act prohibits the establishment of any new banks of issue, no matter under what circumstances, while its operation is directed, so as to demolish, by slow degrees, those now in existence. If Liverpool or Manchester, for instance, required a bank of issue, which could put into circulation one million of notes to be sustained by a reserve of two millions of sovereigns, or to be guaranteed by the whole four millions of the rateable property of this borough, no such bank could be established, notwithstanding that every year the private and joint-stock bankers are giving up the issuing of notes, by which means the Bank of England is rapidly becoming the sole bank of issue in the country. There are many, who, at the first blush, would be disposed to approve of this change; but, when they turn to the discount operations of that institution, and there find the amount of accommodation given to trade is merely nominal, and that the aggregate amount of its issuing power is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, they will hesitate before they speak twice on the subject. We have shown, on a former occasion, that for six years and five months, commencing with 1848 and ending with the first five months of the present year, the Bank of England did not discount one pounds' worth of commercial paper for fifty-two months, and that when they did discount and make advances upon securities, their whole operations were very little more than one million per month. We have also shown that even taking the whole issues of the United Kingdom at £30,000,000 and allowing twenty-five per cent. as the profit to be derived from their employment, the utmost profit that could accrue to the entire population would be £7,500,000 which would be very little more than a fair yearly income for a "first-class house," if all were gold that glitters.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the Lancashire Auxiliary to this Society, held on the 10th of October, the following speech is reported as made by the chairman, the Bishop of Chester. His Lordship said—"Before I call upon the secretary to read the report to you, I understand it is expected that, as has been my usual custom, I should at least say a few words to you. I beg then, to say, in the first place, that I have very great pleasure in being present here once again at the annual meeting of the Bible Society, and in seeing so large an assemblage of christian friends as are present here this evening. Many of them, I make no doubt, are members of the same church to which I belong, but many of them also, probably, members of other religious denominations. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice in my heart, that we all meet here on the common comprehensive ground of christian charity and good will. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I very well know that many good men, ministers and members of the church to which I belong, still stand aloof from this society. I regret it; but yet let us not judge hastily. We must bear in mind that there is another society in connection with the Church of England, which so far agrees with the Bible Society that it has for its object the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, although it comprises with it the further object of circulating the Church of England Prayer Book. I am speaking now of the very ancient Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Now, my friends, if any members of the Church of England abstain from joining the Bible Society merely because he can only belong to one, and that he gives the preference to the Christian Knowledge Society, I do not wish to make any remark upon the matter, unless it be this, that the Bible Society, as respects the circulation of the Word of God, extends its operations over a far wider sphere than the other, and comprises in itself with the duty which we have at home something of the character of a foreign missionary society circulating over the whole extent of the world abroad. (Hear, hear.) But still, of that class I do not wish to speak. I wish to speak of another class. If there be any member of the Church of England who stands aloof from the Bible Society merely because he is afraid lest the interests of the Church of England may be damaged, or its influence in any way impaired by the circulation of the Bible without the prayer-book, I cannot but say, and wish to say, that I think that is a very visionary and groundless fear. (Hear, hear.) I can scarcely think it in keeping with the great principle upon which the Church of England justifies her own separation from the Church of Rome. I think it is scarcely in keeping with the great principle which the Church of England has laid down in its own articles so clearly—that the Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary for salvation, and that there is nothing to be obtruded upon a man as an essential article of faith which is not either read in the Scriptures, or may not be clearly proved from the Scriptures. What is it the Church of England appeals to in proof of the truths of her doctrine? The Bible. What, then, has she to fear from the Bible being freely circulated, universally read, in every hand and every heart? Would to God that it were! I do not know whether any members of my own church keep aloof from this society because they feel any unwillingness to co-operate with the members of other religious denominations, but I wish to say for myself that I disclaim all such narrow feelings. (Applause.) I do not think that I am compromising any principle of my own church because I come here to join heart and hand with my brethren of other denominations in the great work of circulating the Bible. (Applause.) Far from it. I adhere steadily and with sincerity to my own church, but I respect the rights of conscience in other men, and I freely concede to others the liberty of judging for themselves, which I ask and claim for my own self. (Hear, hear.) It is on this ground that I rejoice to come here and act in co-operation with them. And I rejoice upon another ground. All of us Protestants are taunted from time to time with the divisions and differences which are among us. Well, my friends, I think the Bible Society is itself in some measure and to some extent an answer to that taunt, because it is a proof that if there are any differences and divisons among us, there is also the one broad, common, central ground of union among us where we can take our stand. The Bible Society itself, is a proof that we all appeal to the Word of God, to the Bible, as the standard of our faith—it is a proof that so far we are all building on the same foundation. (Hear, hear.) It is a noble proof that good men, although differing among themselves on many points, can still know how to preserve among themselves the spirit of Christian charity and concord, and can know how to join hearts and hands together in the great work, the great duty, the great privilege of the circulation of the Bible, the book of God, the word of truth, the word of eternal life. (Applause.) And let me say, also, my friends, the message of peace, peace with God, and also the message of peace upon earth, peace among mankind. (Applause.) My friends, we now meet as we have not done for many years. We meet at a time when our country is involved in war, and when we have but just heard the tidings of a great victory which has added new lustre to our military fame. (Applause.) This calls for our gratitude to our brave soldiers who have so nobly done their part. It calls for our gratitude to Almighty God, "who giveth the victory in the battle." It is a great triumph, but, like all the triumphs, of war, it has been dearly bought. It has cost many noble lives, and caused many tears to flow. Though I may not have to mourn for any loss which touches my domestic circle, yet I cannot but feel for those who have so nobly fallen. I cannot but feel, when I call to mind the brave officers of the 23rd Regiment, who but a few months ago I used to see and know in Chester, and whom it may be some of you present here, were used to see and know in Liverpool, for they were long stationed here, and not long since. Then with light hearts and buoyant spirits, but of whom so many now have fallen in the service of their country, fallen gloriously and with honour, fallen as all who knew them, would expect them to be found, in the foremost of the battle, and amidst the bravest of the brave. (Loud and long continued applause.) But who can think of their loss without mingling tears, with whatever joy the victory may bring? Not I. (Applause.) Let us be grateful to God—we may have great need. Let us be grateful to Him for the victory; but let it be our prayer to Him, my friends, that victory may ere long lead to peace, to just and honourable peace. Our soldiers have done and are doing their work—let it be our prayer to God that the Bible which we are met to use our humble efforts to circulate throughout the world—let it be our prayer to God that the Bible, the book of His, may also do its work, and that its gentle spirit may penetrate and soften all hearts until at length war should cease over all the world, and there be everywhere and for ever peace upon earth. (Loud applause.) At such a moment I could not help touching this chord. I will not detain you any longer, but will call upon the Secretary to read the annual report."

RICHNESS OF DRESS IN THE EAST.—In the East they dress more richly than we do. This is natural. Those require most to be worth money who are worth nothing else; and when fame, wisdom, eloquence, and intellect find little scope for exercise and distinction, it is natural to seek it in dress. Not the broadcloth, but the button, distinguishes the servant from his master in England, while in the East the pashas and the wealthy magnates of the cities and provinces appear in all the pomp and splendour of Oriental magnificence. The horse is an Arab steed worth a thousand pounds—the saddle is ornamented with gold and silver, and all the trappings are of the most costly kind. The rider appears in state, rolled up in a profusion of the most expensive shawls; this turban and girdle may, united, cost five hundred pounds. Seelleebey, a merchant in Damascus, took off the girdle which he wore and offered it to me for fifty pounds, and he would not take less: the mouthpiece of a wealthy Moslem's pipe is set in diamonds radiant with beauty, and may have cost thousands; his sword, his pistol, and his dagger, are all ornamented in the same sumptuous manner. Our distinctions are crosses, stars, and garters, signs of sterling value in the world of honour, as bank notes are in the world of commerce. In the East credit is unknown in both worlds, and the thing, not the symbol, is the object of veneration. In Europe the Russians are most distinguished for the number and variety of their decorations, which seem to arise from the preponderance of the military system in their government. In England these stars of honour are distributed with a sparing hand, and are, therefore, highly respected. Sir before a man's name in England is more honourable, and represents more than Count does in Germany. On the whole, whatever may be said against titles of honour by those who envy them, or those, on the other hand, who would reduce human hopes to a gross materialism, the economist will regard them as the cheap rewards of honourable service, and the philosopher as the most refined and intellectual of human distinctions. The least noble of all titular decorations is the nobility of the money-bags.—*Graham's Jordan and the Rhine.*

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.—Complaints of the gully hole emanations are now general, and though I should be sorry to defend the barbarous practice of ventilating the sewers through slits in the streets, or through the gully-holes, yet there is one view of the subject which has escaped the notice of the public, though, of course, scientific men are aware of it. It is this:—If the foul air cannot get away through these street openings, it will make its way through the house drains into the interior of houses, and woe be to the tenant whose drain is untrapped. The flap-traps are never airtight, even the syphon-traps are frequently inefficient. In a country town a few years ago, the borough surveyor was afflicted with a vehement spasm of gully-trapping. There was immediately a rapid increase of disease, and in the higher parts of the town, clearly attributable to the fact of the foul air entering the houses through the entrapped drains. What are we to do between the two fires? At any rate, the liberty of the subject should be so far trespassed upon as to make it compulsory on the landlords to have the house drains trapped, whether they like it or not. Next, if by some means the sewers could be relieved of the air-pressure inside tending outwards, we should get rid of the discharge through the outlets in the streets. I would suggest that the commissioners might make an experiment to ascertain if this could be done by means of chimney-shafts divided from top to bottom into two unequal flues. It would not cost much to make the experiment on a small scale first. The difference in area making a difference in the friction of the two columns of air, up and down, would create a draft of some power; of what amount that power would be, to be ascertained by the experiment. The draft might be slow, but it would be continual, requiring no fuel, and no attending to. From this might approximately be determined the number of ventilating shafts for a given district.—*The Builder.*

The Emperor of France has released the revolutionist Barbes from the imprisonment he has suffered for some years, in a style somewhat odd and theatrical, such as has distinguished not a few of his majesty's acts of clemency. A letter from Barbes having been shown to the Emperor, containing warm aspirations for the success of the French arms in the present war, his majesty writes to his minister of the interior, that "a man who preserves, in spite of long sufferings, such patriotic sentiments, cannot, under my reign, remain in prison," and forthwith remands his release.

A letter from Chamounix, in the *Savoy Gazette*, states that the number of visitors to Mont Blanc this year is quite unprecedented, and that, on the 11th ultimo, three parties, numbering upwards of forty persons in the aggregate, passed the night at the Grand Mulet; but of these only two ventured to ascend to the summit, and only one of the latter, a Mr. Dieper, of Portsmouth, reached the very highest point, without any accident, except his sinking once into snow up to his chin; but he was successfully extricated by his guides.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 5.

THIS has been one of those dull weeks which usually succeede the holidays at this period of the year, and during which it is difficult to say the probable turn the market is about to take. The circumstances, however with which we have now to deal differ materially with those of former years, and are such, we believe, as will not be likely to produce any very sudden change. The mails of November and December will throw considerable light on the subject of future shipments, and until these be received, and the intelligence on that point be found to be satisfactory, no important alteration is likely to take place.

Quotations remain nominally the same, though the margin between buying and selling rates still continues wide.

The auction sales this week have been comparatively unimportant. A very small amount of really merchantable goods have changed hands. In real property, sales have been almost wholly confined to small suburban allotments.

The rates of exchange and discount remain the same. Bills on London are purchased at par to ¼ per cent. premium, and sold at the uniform rate of 2 per cent. premium.

The provisions made for the fourth were, it is satisfactory to be able to state, fully equal to what had been anticipated.

Exchange:—Bills on *London*, at 30 days' sight, bank buying rate 1 premium; selling ditto, 2 premium. New South Wales, buying rate, ¼ discount; selling ditto, ¼ premium. Victoria, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. South Australia, buying rate, 1½ discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. Van Diemen's Land, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. New Zealand, buying rate, 2 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium.

Discount:—Bills not having more than 3 months to run, 6 per cent. per annum; ditto four months, 7 per cent.; and all above that period, 8 per cent.

Colonial bank notes, not payable in New South Wales, are subject to a charge of 1 per cent.

The arrivals for the week, exclusive of our regular traders, are—from London, five, with merchandize, and one with 351 Government immigrants; Canton, one, with tea; Hongkong, one, with tea, matting, chairs, and chinaware; Manila, one, with coffee, sugar, cigars, and cordage; Tuleahuano, two, with flour, wheat, bran, and walnuts; and San Francisco, one, with 150,000 feet lumber.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

In produce this week there is very little to report. Parties waiting the arrival of the news per Madras were unwilling to operate, except at such a reduction as the growers were not disposed to accept, consequently the bulk of the wool was held over.

The quantity of tallow to hand was very limited, and sold at an advance on Thursday week, but the quotations of last week are repeated.

Freights to London—Wool, 1¾d. per lb.
Hides, 20s. to 25s. per ton
Tallow, 60s. per ton
Oil, 80s. per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ¼ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 2 per cent. premium.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 1 per cent. premium, if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 5	to	1 7
Fair to good	1 2		1 5
Low to middling	1 0		1 2
Greasy	0 6		0 7½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 7		0 11
Handwashed	1 0		1 4
Scoured	1 4		1 7

TALLOW.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	43 0 0	to	45 0 0
Mutton	45 0 0		48 0 0
Station tallow	30 0 0		40 0 0
Hides, each	0 5 0		0 13 6
Sheepskins, per pound	0 0 3		0 0 6½

T. S. MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 5th January, 1855.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL.—Our observations of last week, under this head, will nearly apply to the present state of the market, which is still characterised by inactivity, with a large supply; and an evident disinclination on the part of buyers to operate, in the absence of further information as to the European state of things: consequently the growers are making the principal shipments now going forward, in preference to submitting to a further decline in price.

SHEEPSKINS.—Several good lots offering, and readily taken at very full prices.

TALLOW.—The few lots which have appeared for sale, being of the better class, have commanded good rates; for such our quotations are fully sustained, whilst inferior is very difficult to quit, except at a considerable reduction.

HIDES.—Scarcely any in the market, and prices are, nominally, unaltered.

MAIZE.—The deliveries during the week have been moderate, and prices are creeping up, but for the present we repeat our quotations.

HAY.—The stock has been considerably augmented since our last issue, and buyers are consequently less eager to follow up prices; but the market is firm, with no immediate prospect of any reaction.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Fine clean samples	1 6	to	1 6
Fair to middling	1 0		1 3
Greasy	0 7		0 8
Sheepskins	0 4		0 6

TALLOW.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mutton, prime	44 0 0	to	46 10 0
Beef	40 10 0		43 0 0
Station	30 0 0		35 10 0
Hides, fair to good	0 7 0		0 13 0

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Maize, good samples	0 9 6	to	0 10 6
Ditto, cracked	0 9 9		0 10 0
Wheat	0 10 0		0 12 0
Barley	0 5 0		0 8 0
Oats	0 7 0		0 9 0
Hay, per ton	16 0 0		25 0 0
Flour, ditto	30 0 0		32 0 0
Bran, per 20 lbs.	0 5 0		0 5 6
Cheese	0 0 6		0 0 8
Bacon	0 0 6		0 0 10
Butter, fresh	0 1 6		0 2 0
Ditto, Irish	0 1 2		0 1 4
Tobacco	0 0 8		0 0 9

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers,
Sydney, 5th January, 1855. 288, George-street.

GOLD CIRCULAR.

THE market is stationary, and will most probably continue so until there is a further reduction in the rate of exchange, which is expected ere long to occur.

Meantime, we repeat our quotations:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ovens	3 17 0	to	3 17 6
Port Phillip	3 16 9	„	3 17 0
Merco	3 15 3	„	3 16 0
Buckland River	3 15 3	„	3 15 6
Adelong Creek	3 15 3	„	3 15 6
Turon	3 13 6	„	3 14 0
Braidwood	3 13 6	„	3 14 0
Omeo	3 7 0	„	3 7 6
Hanging Rock	3 7 0	„	3 8 0

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.,
83d cy, 5th January, 1855. 288, George-street.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

DESCRIPTION.	Stock on hand Dec. 29, 1854.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand Jan. 5, 1855.
Rum, the produce of sugar—	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
West India, B.P.	116,853	2,333	4,208	551	114,429
East India, B. P., and Mauritius	64,413	...	827	153	63,432
Foreign States	17,535	...	64	78	17,393
Arrack, date, and palm tree rum and other foreign spirits not enumerated	9,378	...	...	9	9,369
Brandy	439,050	5,425	3,680	2,011	438,517
Geneva	126,880	...	566	113	126,210
Whiskey	7,548	...	250	204	7,075
Liqueurs	11,4 3	20	80	101	11,311
British spirits	39,811	99	217	84	39,609
Tobacco	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and cavendish	525,622	5,000	6,193	12,337	511,092
Leaf	12,830	...	...	...	12,830
Cigars	207,570	...	1,551	3,744	202,241
Snuff	5,334	...	315	...	5,019

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

THE MILL

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Merchants, Settlers, Storekeepers, Agents, and others.
NEW PRODUCE STORES.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers and Agents, take leave to notify to their numerous Town and Country Friends, Settlers, Merchants, Shippers, Importers, Agents, and others, that for the more complete and effective prosecution of their business, they have secured those Two Spacious and conveniently situated

FIRE PROOF NEW IRON STORES,

recently erected in PITT-STREET North, adjoining the continuation of the CIRCULAR WHARF, one of which is intended to be appropriated exclusively for

COLONIAL PRODUCE SALES.

Mr. BARNES will be constantly on the premises, and attend, as heretofore, to all instructions connected with this branch of their business, and is now prepared to receive WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, OIL, SKINS, GRAIN, and all other kinds of COLONIAL PRODUCE,—for sale by private contract, or by public auction.

A weekly AUCTION SALE OF PRODUCE will be held at these New Stores every TUESDAY, and W. D. and Co. confidently trust that their long experience, and most intimate acquaintance with every description of COLONIAL PRODUCE, combined with watchful attention and punctuality, will secure an extension of this branch of their business.

Yielding to the concurrent suggestions of many of their friends and supporters, Messrs. W. DEAN and CO. have determined to reserve the other new IRON STORE for the reception of all heavy and bulky articles of merchandise intended for immediate sale or requiring storage—and to hold an AUCTION SALE of general MERCHANDISE once a week on the premises.

LAND, STATIONS, AND STOCK.

Having received frequent applications from their numerous constituents to negotiate exchanges of properties,

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.

Have been induced to enlarge their present sphere of operations, by entering still more comprehensively into the business of Agents for the public and private disposition of Land, Houses, Stations, and stock. They have, therefore, engaged the services of a most efficient Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, and have every other facility for undertaking the Sale of Town and Country Landed Properties, Houses, Stations, Stock, &c., and from their personal knowledge of almost every locality, they feel confident of obtaining the extreme market value for all properties placed in their hands.

A day in each week will be set apart for the public sale of SHIPS, SHARES, LAND, STATIONS, and STOCK, at their head establishment, 288, George-street.

Having thus intimated their intention, and extended means of operating, they would not be unmindful gratefully to acknowledge the unprecedented success which has hitherto attended the prosecution of their mercantile business; and as their invariable rule is to act as Agents only—and not to speculate—their constituents may rely on the observance of the strictest fidelity in all their transactions.

Punctuality in rendering account sales and prompt payment of proceeds, being also leading features in their business, to these they will strictly adhere.

With the view to prevent misunderstanding, Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., beg to append their list of charges, namely—

Upon sales effected of LANDED PROPERTIES, STATIONS, SHEEP OR OTHER STOCK, and VESSELS, if under £1000 in value, a commission of 2½ per cent. Exceeding £1000 and under £3000, the commission will be 1½ per cent.; and exceeding £3000, 1 per cent.

SHARES of every description, 1 per cent.

WOOL, TALLOW, OIL, and HIDES, 1 per cent.

In all cases where properties have been placed in their hands for sale, and afterwards withdrawn, they will be subject to the following charges only, viz.—If valued at £1000 or under, a fee of £2 2s.; exceeding £1000, £5 5s.

The above terms are exclusive of advertisements and labour; but no storage will be charged for goods intended for immediate sale.

TO THE SUFFERING.—It is a pity, after the extraordinary influence on the system of mild streaming electricity has been discovered, that one single man should still be suffering under acute nervous pains, or drag on a life of misery and debility, when his pain may be relieved in an instant, and his disease cured in a few weeks, a few days, or even a few hours (see the records), by Dr. Pulvermacher's Patent Portable Hydro-Electric Chain, constructed to be worn on the body under the garments, supplying mild streaming electricity, or vital functional energy to the system.

The records of this wonderful discovery of cures in a great variety of diseases (many of which were instantaneous, others after a few hours' application), received from and signed by physicians of the highest standing, noblemen, clergymen, magistrates, naval and military authorities, &c. The chains may, as hitherto, be freely tested beforehand (their action being instantaneously perceptible), and a full description, including extracts of the above named records, to be had gratis (by post for two stamps), complete, with directions.

The chains are recommended for the following diseases:—All forms of catarrhal, rheumatic, neuralgic, and nervous affections, gout, asthma, certain diseases of the chest, the liver and intestines, of the kidneys, the bladder and generative organs, spasmodic and epileptic complaints, spinal diseases, paralysis, debility, atony of the functions, hysteria, &c. The alternative electric influence shows itself necessarily from the moment the chain is applied.

A very large quantity of these chains have been received, of all sizes and powers, the price is also reduced.

J. S. NORRIE, Appointed Agent, 170, Pitt-street.

THE CRAVEN HOTEL, Craven-street, Strand, by Trafalgar-square, London.—The above Hotel will be found centrally situated, and well adapted to the comfort of families and gentlemen returning to England. It partakes of the conveniences of the great thoroughfares, combined with the quiet of a private street, and presents an equal facility of access to the city, the west end, and to all the railways.—N.B. The Australian papers will be found on the tables.

WHITE PLUMES. WHITE PLUMES.
FUNERALS. FUNERALS. FUNERALS.—JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received for the last fifteen years, now beg leave to state that they are in a position to conduct funerals on a large scale without the assistance of any other house, having a full supply of every requisite necessary for so doing. In addition to our large stock of black plumes we have received, ex Vinedra, per the kind favour of Captain Neathy, who selected them from one of the first houses in London, a full and only complete set of white ostrich plumes in the colony, for hearse and twelve horses, which they intend using, when required, without any extra charge. N.B.—The trade supplied with every requisite, and funerals conducted as cheap as any house in town.

WHITE PLUMES! WHITE PLUMES!!—Messrs. W. and R. THOMAS, Undertakers, King-street West, in returning thank for past favours, beg to inform the public that they have just received, ex Graaf Van Nassau, a magnificent set of white plumes complete, and are now able to perform funerals on a grander hitherto unknown in Sydney.

Messrs. W. and R. THOMAS have been surprised to see white plumes advertised when they well know that there were none imported to the colony previous to the arrival of theirs.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—RICHARD HANSLOW, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in the above business, and, through strict attention, he is determined to merit a continuance of the same.

RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, George-street South.

ESSENCE of GINGER and CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, for Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, and Nervous Affections—The peculiar aromatic properties of the Jamaica Ginger, in combination with the bitter and essential principles of the Chamomile, unquestionably afford the most efficacious remedy that can be employed for the cure of the above distressing complaints. Ginger, being also combined with an alkali, has the power of neutralising acidity in the stomach, and thus of removing the cause of flatulence, spasm, and heartburn. The bitter and aromatic qualities give tone to the stomach, and correct its secretions; hence headache, general debility, and all diseases originating in indigestion, are most effectually cured by it. After too free indulgence in the convivialities of the table, instant relief will be afforded by a dose of the Essence of Ginger and Chamomile. Prepared by HEATH and FREEMAN, Retail and Dispensing Chemists, 187, George-street, Sydney (from Savory and Moore, Chemists to the Queen, London).

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Florist, and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited. Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description. Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready in collection.

TO STOREKEEPERS, Country Dealers, &c.—The above and the inhabitants of Sydney are respectfully informed that the Trustees in D. Bell's estate have determined to close the two shops in Pitt-street the latter end of next month, until which time the stock will be submitted at such prices as will benefit the purchasers.

Approved bills will be taken for any amount over £100.

The lease of the two houses to be disposed of. Apply to the Trustees, GEORGE REES.
A. MITCHELL.
CHARLES MOORE.

69, Pitt-street.

GOULBURN.—E. BUTLER, Draper, Importer, &c., Goulburn (recently from England), wishes again to call the attention of the public of the Southern District to the advantages his house affords beyond any other out of Sydney. His stock is of everything in the drapery, with every description of wearing apparel exclusive of grocery, ironmongery, &c. He therefore in his own particular trade keeps a better assortment than the storekeeper who assumes to sell everything. E. Butler has had considerable experience in London; has importations from his friends at home, and does business with the first houses in Sydney; never permits common or damaged goods to have place in his warehouse, keeping only such as are seasonable and fashionable, in medium and best qualities. His system of business is a rigid adherence to the price his goods are marked; freely allows the usual credit to respectable families, and gives two clear months to wholesale customers, making no bad debts; thus enabling him to sell cheaper than houses who unwarrantably speculate in their purchases, and are less strict in their sales.

E. Butler, in conclusion, takes this opportunity of presenting his thanks to his customers for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and trusts he may still continue worthy of the same.

C. W. BRYANT begs to notify to his friends and the residents of Woollomooloo he has removed from his late stores, 92, Crown-street, to the more commodious ones, situated at the corner of Riley and Woollomooloo-streets, which he has opened as a wholesale wine, spirit, and beer store, to which he has added the hay, straw, corn, and provision trades. The whole he intends offering on such terms that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. C. W. B. will be most happy to contract with any party for a weekly supply of provender, delivered regularly, and guarantees of the best samples. N.B. A prime lot of Californian potatoes on hand, the best sample in the market.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned having taken the commodious premises, the property of William Pritchard, Esq., in the town of Liverpool, will be prepared to receive, at or the first proximo, patients, for medical treatment by himself, or the patients of other practitioners, under their superintendence.

The premises are situated a short distance from the main thoroughfare, and free from the annoyance of dust, noise, &c., contain about two acres of land nicely laid out in gardens on each side of the house, producing abundance of fruits and vegetables; the walks are tastefully formed, and afford pleasing promenade; there is a green or paddock at the rear, stretching to a back street, so that the premises are quite retired. The house has a raised flagged verandah half-way round; it contains eleven rooms, most of them 13 feet high, with outhouses, offices, &c., and is one of the most cheerful and agreeable residences in the colony.

JOHN BENTON WATSON,
Surgeon to the Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool.

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 24s., and 10s. each.

IMPERIAL FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES.—Depot in Sydney.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER have the honour of informing the public and the trade generally that they have been appointed by the French Imperial Plate Glass Companies of St. Gonain, St. Quirin, and Cirey, their sole agents for the Australian colonies.

P. and K. are now expecting the landing ex Ashburton, of the first shipment forwarded by the above celebrated companies, comprising seventy-five cases of plate glass, up to the largest size ever made; also, looking glasses of all descriptions, amongst which are the richest novelties, and some remarkable oval frames.

The superiority of French plate glass and Parisian framing being universally acknowledged, the agents here only desire to communicate that the said French companies have decided upon constantly supplying a well assorted stock, and have given instructions that will enable P. and K. to sell at a very moderate advance upon Paris prices.

PUISSANT and KRESSER,
La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

N.B.—The goods are to be landed in a few days ex Ashburton. A list of charges for the plate glass is now ready for inspection.

DAVID DAVIS and CO., two doors South of Hunter-street, have now on hand an immense stock of Gold and Silver Watches, comprising every description manufactured, and numbering upwards of three thousand, which, in consequence of the depressed state of the market, they are selling at the undermentioned prices. The descriptions are as follows:—

Silver horizontal watches, jewelled in four holes, sunk seconds, double-backed cases, going barrel to continue going while winding	£2	12	0
Silver double-bottomed hunting watches, four holes jewelled hands to mark the seconds, maintaining power, to continue going while winding	3	15	0
Silver double-bottomed hunting-watches, in extra-strong cases, made water-tights, well adapted for resisting men, bushmen, and others	2	18	0
Silver patent levers, capped and jewelled, in engine-turned double-backed cases, London-made, with going fusee, maintaining power, hands to mark the seconds; warranted not to vary more than one minute per week	4	10	0
Gold horizontal watches in elegant engine-turned or engraved cases, jewelled in four holes, with gold dials, &c., set hands at back, and all the recent improvements	4	15	0
Gold patent levers, jewelled in ten holes, in double-backed engine turned cases, with maintaining power to continue the action while winding	8	8	0

Take notice.—All watches purchased at our Establishment are warranted to perform correctly, and to be kept in good repair, free of charge, for two years.

A printed certificate given with each watch to the above effect.

Fine gold chains, London-made, weighing one sovereign	£1	10	0
Ditto ditto, two ditto	2	10	0
Ditto ditto, three ditto	3	10	0
Sterling silver chains, London-made	0	10	6
Australian gold wedding rings	0	10	6
Ditto ditto, richly chased keepers	0	12	6

DAVID DAVIS, and CO.,
Two doors South of Hunter-street.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned,—
Iron tanks
Crab winches
Gin and purchase chains
Windlass polls and frills
Boat davits
Ships' cabouses
Ditto cooking apparatus
Composition rudder, braces, and pintles
Ditto bolts and rings
Ditto nails
Copper sheathing
Munts ditto metal
Copper boat nails
Steamers signal lanthorns
Massey's patent logs
Marryatt's signals and books
Bunting of all description
Passengers' cabin lamps
Brass rollocks, belaying pins
Brass cleats and fair leaders

LANE and CO.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS and COACHBUILDERS
Received by late arrivals,
100 pairs cart springs, with scroll irons and bolts, complete
100 pairs mail patent axletrees, from 1¼ to 2 inches
500 pairs Abbott's best axletree blocks
300 various sized axletrees for drays, fitted to boxes
1000 pairs Carron cart bushes
300,000 various sized screw bolts
2000 gig brass tips
2000 double breeching staples
50 dozen morocco and roan skins
200,000 unscrewed nuts
On hand, a number of box town drays, with springs to carry 25 cwt.
A few furniture vans, with male patent axletrees
Also, a few horse and pole drays
Just received, 50 sets of bright steel springs for four-springed gigs, with the iron works, complete
Also, 50 sets for dog carts
50 sets Collins's patent axletrees
50 mail patent ditto, various sizes
100 pairs gig steps
100 ditto steps for spring carts
Axletree blocks, at 4d. per lb.
Ditto arms, fitted up ready for drays, at 5d. per lb.
Carron boxes, at 2½d. per lb.

EDWARD WALTON,
Two doors from the Jew's Harp, Brickfield Hill.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Perrier's champagne
Chauzett's ditto
Sherry wines in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Lownde's old tom
Brandy (Bonassit Martell's), in 1 dozen cases
Fullwood's annato
Carb. soda
Port, solid
Negrohead tobacco, in half tierces
Mace, cloves, and nutmegs
Black pepper
Manilla arrowroot
Ditto coffee
Sardines, in quarter and half tins
I. N. E. matches
Wine and beer corks
Canvas touts
Tent duck
American tomahawks
Ditto pickaxes
Slates
Invoices of earthenware, glassware, paper-hangings, hearth rugs, black Paris hats, Louis Braun's hats and caps, drapery goods, haberdashery, white and coloured shirts, slops, clothing, &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 47½, George-street.

PORTABLE AMERICAN FURNITURE.—
Wood seated chairs, in one dozen cases
Cane ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Office chairs, ditto ditto
Wood and cane seat rocking chairs, six in a case
Office desks
Painted tubs, eight in a nest
Painted buckets
Pick handles
Colt's revolvers, in cases
Cooking stoves, ready packed
Wooden bowls, in nests
Sack trucks, water filters
Ploughs, suitable for farms and gardens
Clocks, the largest stock that was ever submitted for selection in teh colony, and at prices unprecedentedly low.

Orders from the country and adjoining colonies executed with despatch.

S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

THE CARGO of the THAMES.—For sale by private contract—
Europe rope, from 1-inch to 5-inch
Coir rope, all sizes
Bengal table rice
Java white rice
Gunny bags and gunnies
Pearl sago, 200 boxes
Ground sago, 230 ditto
Planks, cedar, 1-inch to 4-inch
One thousand bags bright Java sugars
Sixty seven boxes arrowroot
Four hundred and twenty bags of the finest Java coffee, blue beans
Twenty-two casks cocoa nut oil
Two thousand bundles rattans
One hundred and fifty bags bran
Twenty-five casks pine apple rum, 34 o.p.
A few boxes pearl tapioca

On sale at HENRY FISHER'S warehouse, 25, George-street, next door to Lane and Co's. Samples to be obtained by application, and reasonable prices entertained.

HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office and warehouse, 25, Lower George-street. 4th January 1855.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, best electro tea and coffee sets, table and chamber candlesticks, snuffers and trays, butter coolers, liquor and cruet frames, cake baskets, spoons and forks, knife rests, papier mache goods in endless variety, portemonnaies, purses, gold, plated, and black, brooches, bracelets, shell and German shell side and back combs, ivory combs, dressing combs, steel beads, meerschaum pipes, silver mounted, ne plus ultra decks, plush bags, portmanteaus, gold and silver pencil cases, gold pens, hair, tooth, and nail brushes, carpenters' tool chests complete, toilet glasses, pianos, &c., &c.

Orders from the country, accompanied with a remittance or reference in Sydney, executed without delay.

S. M. LEVI, Wholesale Birmingham and Sheffield Warehouse, 30, King-street West.

TO CAPITALISTS, NEWLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.—First-rate country Store, in one of the most flourishing of the northern districts. The advertiser, being about to leave the colony, wishes to dispose of the above-mentioned business, consisting of a large wholesale and retail general store, to which is attached a commodious hotel, with offices, &c., &c., complete, and is now let to a respectable tenant, who takes the whole of his supplies from the store. The advertiser would not object to enter into partnership with a responsible party, who would have the entire charge during his absence. For further particulars apply to the care of A. G. Cooper, Esq., Wine and Spirit Merchant, Haymarket. January 3, 1855.

THE SYDENHAM PROPERTIES. — Mr. T. J. FISHER begs to inform the purchasers of the allotments and farms known as the Sydenham Railway Allotments and Sydenham Farms, that Abstracts can be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, and that a discount of 6 per cent. upon the whole amount of purchase will be allowed upon all unsettled purchases of Mr. T. J. Fisher's land at Sydenham from this date. The promissory notes for this year's instalments under the first sales will be received by them. The promissory notes for the year's instalments under the sales effected by Bowden and Threlkeld will be received by them, as usual; or by Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker. Lithographs are to be had at the rooms of BOWDEN and THRELKELD, George-street, who will furnish any information required by the purchasers, or intending purchasers by PRIVATE SALE.

FOSTERVILLE ESTATE, City of Sydney.—Building Allotments, situate between the mansion of Mrs. Hughes and the South Head Road, to be LET, on long and favourable leases, upon application to Mr. J. SMITH, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE.—The handsome family residence at Darlinghurst (opposite to Mr. T. Barker's) known as Springfield, at present in the occupation of Mr. M. Metcalfe. On the ground-floor are drawing-room, dining-room, library, schoolroom, butler's pantry, and small bedroom. On the first floor there are six handsome bedrooms, dressing room, bath-room, and water-closet. The out-offices consist of kitchen, dairy, store, laundry, washhouse, and servants' bedrooms, three-stalled stable and coachhouse, with coach-house, &c., &c., and an unfailing supply of excellent water. The grounds (upwards of three acres) are partly laid out in an ornamental manner, and partly in paddocks, in which are sheds for cows and poultry, and a tank of pure water. For terms and cards to view apply to M. METCALFE, at the Custom House.

LADIES' MOURNING WEAR.—French Establishment.—La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER have the honour to inform the ladies of Sydney and environs that they have just added to their establishment a new department, exclusively devoted to the various articles of ladies' wear during a season of mourning.

Being direct importers, P. and K. will always keep a large and well-assorted stock, comprising the best description of French goods, and they will convince the most sceptical that prices will no more be an objection to the predilection so unanimously professed by ladies in favour of French manufactures.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS.—Depôt of all the manufactories of Paris. This assortment of paper-hangings has never yet been equalled in the colonies, either in price or beauty of designs.

Paper-hangings from 6d., 8d., and 1s., to 18s. the piece.

N.B.—The best workmen, painters, and paper-hangers are connected with this depôt of paper-hangings, who are ready, if required, to go into the country on the shortest notice. A large reduction made to the trade.

A la Ville de Paris, George-street.
PUISSANT AND KRESSER.

HANDSOME PRESENTS for CHRISTMAS.—Ladies' work and dressing cases from 3s. to £20
Gentlemen's dressing cases

PUISSANT and KRESSER,
La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

SELLING OFF!—W. FAIRFAX, London Cabinet Furniture Showrooms, 381, George-street, in thanking his friends for the liberal patronage he has received, begs to inform them and the general public that he is now selling off his remaining stock, at greatly reduced prices (being about to relinquish the occupancy of the above showrooms, to attend entirely to his new manufactory for the preparation, by steam power machinery, of house joiners' and cabinet work). Parties furnishing will do well to inspect his remaining stock, consisting of a great variety of drawing-room suites, in mahogany, rosewood, and walnut wood, of the latest London designs; drawing-room chairs, in Spanish and Honduras mahogany, covered in morocco and other leathers; hair seating, &c.; oval dining tables and sideboards.

Observe!—One most massive and elaborately carved sideboard, price 40 guineas.

Bedroom, toilet, and wash tables, &c.; also, a great variety of devonports, whatnots, canterburies, fire screens; elizabethan and other fancy chairs, for ladies' needle work, &c.; two colonial-made book cases, in cedar wood.

N.B.—The lease of the above handsome and commodious premises for disposal.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.—Alteration of Premises.—PICKERING, WETHERALL, and HANCOCK being about to make extensive alterations on their premises, intend clearing out the whole of their stock of drapery, haberdashery, hosiery, &c., &c., at much lower prices than hitherto charged. This being a bona fide selling off, ladies are requested to make an early call. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and no reduction in the price made.

Plain barege shawls, 2 yards square, 4s. 11d.
Printed barege scarves, 12s. 9d.
Plain barèges, for dresses, 8½d. per yard
Coburgs, in all colours, 7½d.
French twills, 11½d., 1¼ yard wide
Melbourne cloths, 11½d.
Crape shawls, all prices
3000 dresses, in every material, reduced to one-half the original price
Alpacas, 7½d per yard
Black ditto, very good, 8½d.
Calico, 2s. 9d. per dozen yards
And every article at equally low prices.

PICKERING, WETHERALL, and HANCOCK,
Southern House, Brickfield-hill.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—The whole of the stock of silks reduced to cost price. PICKERING, WETHERALL, and HANCOCK, Southern House, Brickfield-hill.

SLOPS, SLOPS, SLOPS.—The whole of the stock of slops to be sold at less than cost price, it being the intention of the undersigned to give up the slop trade entirely. PICKERING, WETHERALL, and HANCOCK, Brickfield-hill.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS, &c.—PICKERING, WETHERALL, and HANCOCK, being about to make extensive alterations on their premises, will clear out the whole of their well-selected stock of drapery, &c., at prices considerably lower than ever yet offered to the public, as everything must positively be cleared out prior to the 14th February, when the alterations commence. Southern House, Brickfield-hill.

CAPS for the RIFLE CORPS made to order by the undersigned. D. MOUNTCASTLE, 234, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

SILK WALKING COATS—an easy gentlemanly garment
Alpaca vests—very fine
Summer trousers, in great variety
Shirts, white and coloured, of a superior make
Gents' hosiery, of every kind
Hats, gloves, neckties, handkerchiefs, &c.

DAWSON and THOMPSON,
Commerce House, 249, George-street.

THE RISING GENERATION.—BOYS' CLOTHING.
The largest stock,
The greatest variety,
The cheapest in the city.
Boys' braided Hungarians
Boys' braided spanish
Boys' braided Polonaise
Boys' linsears and polkas
Boys' alpaca coats.

BOYS' HIP JEANS, of black and coloured alpaca, extremely neat and cheap.

BOYS' VESTS, in great variety.

An immense selection of BOYS' TROUSERS.

Boys' shirts and hosiery

Cloth caps, tie, &c., in endless variety, at

DAWSON and THOMPSON'S old-established and popular Ready-made Clothing Establishment, Commerce House, 249, George-street.

FIRST WEEK of the Clearing-out Sale at DUNSTABLE HOUSE, South Head Road, to commence THIS DAY at 10 o'clock.

R. C. ARDERN having made arrangements with the Sydney Fire Insurance Company to take the stock damaged by the fire, at a great reduction, has determined to offer the same to the public at unparalleled prices; a few only are quoted.

Calico, 1¾d. per yard.
De Laine Dresses, 4s. 11d.
Muslin ditto, 1s. 11d.
Prune Long Shawls, 5s. 11d.

January 1, 1855.

AXLE TREE BLOCKS, 4d. per lb.; Carron boxes, 2½d. per lb., at WALTON'S, Wheelwright, Brickfield-hill, two doors from the Jew's Harp.

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500 AXLETREE ARMS, linch pins and washers complete, fitted to carron boxes, at 5d. per lb. WALTON, Brickfield-hill, two doors from the Jew's Harp.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!—Just arrived, per Mail of Judah,
A quantity of well seasoned and superior billiard, pyramid, and pool balls
Also a light and elegant four-light burner gas lamp, with shades, complete, for billiard table
Pockets for tables
And sets of rules, complete, in sheet,
From one of the first houses in London. Prices moderate.

T. SPENCER, Exhibition Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

HYDRAULIC PRESS.—For sale, a powerful Hydraulic Press, suitable for pressing hay or wool, complete, and ready for work as soon as erected. Has two double-action pumps, iron top and bottom and follower; ram works 9 feet, and is 8 inches diameter; rods, 3½ inches diameter; power of compression equal to 700 tons. Built by Dean, of Bolton, and can be seen on application to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

KAURI TIMBER, ex Kestrel, from Manakau.—The entire cargo of the above brig, of a very superior quality and of all sizes, for sale by P. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, now landing from the Cyclone, direct from Calcutta, superior fresh Bengal gram and feed oats, in any quantities. R. TOWNS.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—Pure Vegetable Oil, at 9s. 6d. per gallon. Warranted the best oil for lamps or steam purposes in the colony; in fact for clearness and brightness this oil is unsurpassed by any in the colony. THOMAS BARNES and CO., 199, George-street, late 480.

OIL.—Colza or Vegetable Oil, a large consignment, of a very superior quality just landed, for sale, at a reduced price. CHARLES CHAPMAN, next the Post Office.

PLATE GLASS, in sizes up to 96 x 60, on sale at the stores of A. LENEHAN, 66, Castlereagh-street.

ROMAN CEMENT on sale at the stores of A. LENEHAN, 66, Castlereagh-street.

SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their Stores, Queen's-place, in hogsheads and quarter casks, the very superior sherries selected by Edwin Hickey, Esq., from the house of Duff Gordon, of Xeres, expressly for private use in this country.

F. W. CLARKE and CO.
Queen's-place, October 11.

TO SETTLERS, Storekeepers, Coachbuilders
Wheelwrights, and others.
Tire iron, from 1¼ inch to 3½
Round iron, from ⅜ to 1 inch
Half-round iron, 1¼ inch to 2½ inch
Horse-shoeing ditto, all sizes
Spring steel, from 1¼ inch to 3½
Shear, spring, cast, and bugrell steel
Mail, patent axles, 1¼ inch to 1¾ inch
Pipe boxes, all sizes
Galvanised iron tiles, 3 feet, 2 feet
Ditto corrugated sheet, 6 feet x 2 feet, and 8 x 2 feet
Nails, screws, rivets,
Plumbic zinc sheet, 3 feet, 7 feet, 2 feet 8 inch x 7 feet
Ditto ridging
Nails, 1¼, 1¼, 1 inch.

At J. KEARKE'S, wholesale and retail ironmongers, Sheffield Warehouse, 44, Pitt-street North.

TO PROPRIETORS of VINEYARDS, to Nurserymen, &c., &c.—Mr. DAVIET, just arrived in this colony, wishes to make arrangements with the above for a certain period. Well acquainted with the dressing and pruning of the vine, as well as with all things connected with the botanical and horticultural science, he will be happy to call on the persons who may require his services. Mr. Cruz, chancellor to the French consulate, Castlereagh-street, has been so kind as to allow all communications to be addressed to him, between the hours of twelve and two.

TO THE GENTRY.—Ease, elegance, and durability, in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at E. VICKERY'S, 210, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—SARSAPARILLA.—Messrs. Nostrand and Bach, manufacturers, New York, of Dr. S. P. Townsend's compound extract of "Sarsaparilla," so esteemed throughout the United States, Europe, and this colony, as efficacious in rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, cutaneous, and all other diseases requiring purification of the blood, having appointed the undersigned their sole agents in New South Wales: Notice is hereby given, that this extract, the most economical made, may be had wholesale at their stores (and retail of most chemists throughout the colony), in cases of two dozen quarts, carefully packed with show cards, certificates, and testimonials, &c., &c.

It is to be observed that this is the original medicine, introduced by Dr. Townsend (the extensive sale of which has induced a spurious article to be manufactured and got up in a similar style and name), and each bottle is enclosed in a sealed wrapper, with a certificate on green paper, signed by James R. Chilton, M.D., the celebrated physician and chemist of New York, under whose direction this medicine is manufactured, that it is composed of ingredients purely vegetable.

MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

BRICKLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on Sale, at their Stores, 7d, Sussex-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Bru-hware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manilla ditto.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Carotels of currants
Barrels of currants
Elemo raisins in barrels and boxes
Muscatel raisins, in quarter boxes
Imperial French plums
Mustard, in pounds and half pounds
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Champagne cyder in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Champagne cyder, in 6 dozen cases, pints
Cyder, in draught
Byass' bottled ale and porter
Bass's No. 3 ale in draught
Champion's vinegar, in quarter casks
Port wine, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Duff Gordon sherry wine, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Sherry, in draught
Brandy, rum, and gin
Lownde's old tom, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Also, invoices of drapery, gent's clothing, parasols, slop clothing, &c.

DAVID COHEN, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex late arrivals—
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in hogsheads
Hennessy's pale ditto, in quarter-casks
Gregoire and Co.'s ditto, in 1 dozen cases
Gin, in cases of 2 and 4 gallons each
Munn's champagne, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Sparkling hock, in 1 dozen cases
Sherry, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Sherry, in octaves and quarter-casks
Reid's XX stout, in hogsheads
Abbott's E. I. pale ale, in ditto
Duckworth's bottled ale and porter, in quarts and pints
Manilla cigars, Nos. 1 and 2
Manilla and Java coffee
Plated and brass-mounted gig harness
Stuffed and plain flap saddles
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c., &c.

L. and S. SAMUEL, 353, Pitt-street.

EX WOOLLOOMOOLOO, &c.—
Belmont patent sperm candles
Ditto, ditto, composite ditto
Demerara rum, 12 to 25 per cent. o.p.
J. D. K. Z. geneva
Old tom, and altona
Three-bushel bag
Canvas, assorted Nos.

On sale by BROWN and CO.

FOR SALE, at YOUNG and MATHER'S, Engineers, bottom of Bathurst-street West
Tucks' patent packing for steam engines
Flax, yarn, for ditto
Tube brushes, cotton waste. And
Smyth's patent steam gauges, indicating up to 50 lbs.

Sydney, December 28th, 1854.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ale and porter, in cases, Marzetti's, Bryant and Davis', Whitbread's, &c.
Ditto, in hogsheads, Goding's and Guinness' extra stout and Kent ale

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Martell's, Hennessy's, and U. V. Company's brandies, in hogsheads
Brandy, in 1 dozen cases
English gin (old tom), in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto, in 1 dozen cases
Geneva, in red cases
Port and sherry, in cases and bulk
Champagne
Boots and shoes, of all kinds, and best makers
Three-bushel bags
Woolpacks
Pickles, sauces, mustard, bottled fruits, C. Heaton and Co.'s Scotch marmalade, made by Keiller and Son, Dundee
Canvas (Ledgers' patent)
Tarpaulins
Corrosive sublimate
Tartaric acid
Bi-carbonate soda
Herrings, in barrels and tins
Kent hops
Case-seated chairs
Nails and general ironmongery
Vinegar, in quarter-casks and hogsheads, Podmore Gribbles
Kerton sauce
Loaf sugar, English small loaves
Emigrants' stoves
Pepper
Drugs, &c.
Whaling, in small casks
Blacking, in bottles
Glassware
Slates
Oyster dredges
Engravings
Books of all kinds, novels, &c., &c.

Also—Baby jumpers, for the nursery

RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

Messrs. Richard Walton and Co. are now opening a very choice assortment of fancy goods, and general manufactures, haberdashery, &c., &c. Wynyard-street.

SLATES of all sizes, and in lots to suit purchasers; also slate slabs, from 3 feet by 3 feet of ¾ inch up to 5 feet by 3 feet of 1¼ inch. A. P. CROOM and CO. Miller's Point, December, 1854.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE, by private contract, Three Allotments of Land, in Macleay-street, Woollomooloo. Terms liberal. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 4, Pitt Roy-terrace, Redfern.

FOR SALE, Lease of one of the most centrical premises situated in George-street, at present in the occupation of S. H. Cohen. For particulars, apply to COHEN and HARBOTTLE, auctioneers, Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

ALLOTMENTS in GOULBURN and MACQUARIE STREETS.—Long Credit at 6 per cent.—A Block of Land, immediately behind Lyons-terrace, with frontages to Macquarie-street South, and Goulburn-street; is subdivided into building allotments, for absolute sale, in a trust estate. 25 per cent. cash deposit, and residue for five or seven years at 6 per cent.

Lot 1 is a corner allotment, having a frontage to Goulburn-street of 27 feet, a frontage to Macquarie-street of 52 feet, by a back frontage to Wemyss-street.

Lots 1 to 18 have each a frontage of 20 feet to Macquarie-street, Lots 19 to 26 have each frontages to Wemyss-street. A plan on view at the City Mart.

For further particulars apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart, 211, George-street; or to T. J. FISHER, Esq.

TO BE SOLD privately, upwards of four years' interest in the lease of a Shop and Dwelling-house, situate in Pitt-street, Sydney, next to Mr. Morgan's, chemist. There are an iron house and kitchen at the rear of the shop.

Parties desirous of securing first-rate business premises in the very centre of trade may now do so upon easy terms, upon application at once to Mr. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, No. 27, Pitt-street, Sydney; or,

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1838—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

KING-STREET AUCTION MART.—Sales by public auction and private treaty daily; new and second-hand furniture bought and sold; cash advanced on goods for immediate sale; out sales punctually attended to. J. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

Smith's Wharf.
To Builders, Contractors, and Others.
Plaster of Paris, Bricks, &c.

SATURDAY, 6th January, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Smith's Wharf, near Miller's Point, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th January,

30,000 bricks
200 casks plaster of Paris.
Terms at sale.

Bricks and Flagstones,
Campbell's Wharf. SATURDAY, 6th January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 6th January,

27,000 bricks
2,020 flagstones of various dimensions
Terms at sale.

BIRKENHEAD TOWNSHIP.

Highly valuable WATERSIDE PROPERTY, on the Parramatta River, and contiguous to the CITY OF SYDNEY, arranged in SECTIONS—subdivided into ALLOTMENTS—and very appropriately designated THE MARINE TOWNSHIP OF BIRKENHEAD.

For Auction Sale, MONDAY, 8th January, 1855.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have pleasure in announcing to capitalists, merchants, shipbuilders, and other enterprising parties, that they have been favoured with instructions to submit for sale by public auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 8th January,

A portion of that very eligible and exceedingly valuable property, of world-wide celebrity, the BIRKENHEAD ESTATE, which has been carefully and judiciously laid out in Sections, and subdivided into convenient Streets, building Allotments, Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds, by an experienced surveyor, which constitutes, and is now extensively and well-known as the Marine Township of Birkenhead. Bounded on the North-West by the Parramatta River; on the South-East by the waters of Iron Cove and Balmain; fronts the Dry Dock, at Cockatoo Island, and is within a mile of the Balmain Ferry and the CITY OF SYDNEY.

The surveyor's plan of arrangement of this beautiful property exhibits nine divisions or plots of land, with One Hundred and Twenty-six Building Allotments, &c., as follows:

SECTION A
Includes 9 allotments, with frontages of 60 feet each to the MARINE PARADE, by depths varying from 120 to 130 feet to a street in the rear, 40 feet wide.

SECTION B
Contains 16 allotments, with frontages of 60 feet each to the MARINE PARADE, by depths varying from 120 to 160 feet to a street in the rear 40 feet wide.

SECTION C
Embraces 17 allotments, with frontages of 66 feet each to streets 40 feet and 60 feet wide respectively, by a uniform depth of 100 feet.

SECTION D
Contains 14 allotments, with frontages of 66 feet each, as in Section C, by a depth of 132 feet.

SECTION E
Comprises also 14 allotments, with frontages of 66 feet each to SEBASTOPOL and HIGH STREETS, by depths varying from 134 to 165 feet.

SECTION F
Has 8 allotments, with frontages of 66 feet each to SEBASTOPOL and SIDE STREETS, by a uniform depth of 100 feet.

SECTION G
Contains 18 allotments, with frontages of 60 feet each, similar to Section F, with a uniform depth of 100 feet.

SECTION H
Provides 16 allotments, with frontages of 66 feet each to NAPIER-STREET and KING'S-ROAD, by depths varying from 120 to 165 feet to CRONSTADT-STREET, &c.

SECTION I
Supplies 14 allotments, with frontages of 66 feet each to LYON'S-ROAD and MOREA-STREET, by depths of about 150 feet.

The township of BIRKENHEAD being a gradual elevation, the design in part of the street arrangements is the formation of elegant CRESCENT TERRACES.

Three Sections OPG obtain views over A B, and D E over C F, of the most beautiful and varied kind, attracting the eye far away in the distance by continuous and diversified displays of Nature's unerring hand—such as cannot el-ewhere be found.

The STREETS running NORTH and SOUTH are wide and convenient, and lead down to the beach—a beautiful and level strand—which is naturally very peculiarly adapted for BATHING PURPOSES, and in close proximity to which is the MARINE PARADE, admirably arranged for Marine Residences, and esplanade in front of the placid and lovely Bay and River, where the delicious invigorating breeze from that delightful and health-giving shore, may be an abundantly inhaled and enjoyed.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Stone and Brick to almost any extent may be procured from the extensive quarries, and beds of clay on the ground.

There is a large PUNT for passengers' goods, cattle, &c., in constant requisition for conveyance to the opposite wharf at the foot of Pig Tree-street, Parramatta, a distance of about 300 yards, and within one mile of the Ferry and projected Floating Bridge to Sydney.

The Parramatta Steamers also pass at all hours of the day with goods and passengers to and from Sydney.

Title unexceptionable. Terms liberal and declared at sale.

Large plan and lithographs on view, and all necessary information obtainable at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

BIRKENHEAD ESTATE.

To Capitalists, Merchants, Retired Trade-men, and others.

A most valuable and important suburban property, on the PARRAMATTA RIVER, and the WATERS OF IRON COVE, contiguous to Balmain, and within a short distance of the City of Sydney. For auction sale, 8th January, 1855, together with the Dwelling-houses, Messuages, and other Buildings, thereto belonging—beautiful for situation, and admirably suited alike for COUNTRY and MARINE RESIDENCES, with extensive establishments for WOOLWASHING, MANUFACTURING, or SHIPBUILDING, having deep water jetties to the river, equal to any naviention, immediately in front of COCKATOO ISLAND, and within three hundred yards of the BALMAIN ESTATE, which is improving with incredible rapidity, and with its STEAM FERRIES and projected FLOATING BRIDGE, is destined ere long to become a most important SECTION OF THE METROPOLIS.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at half-past 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1855,

That unrivalled and magnificent property the BIRKENHEAD ESTATE, situate and being on the banks of the Parramatta River, by which river it is bounded on the north-west, and on the south-east by the waters of IRON COVE and the BALMAIN ESTATE, from the Spectacle and Bird Islands, Government Dock at Cockatoo Island, and is within a mile of the Balmain Steam Ferry, and the Metropolis of the Colonies, together with its appropriate MANSION, Messuages, other buildings, cottages, appurtenances, and improvements connected therewith. A portion of this BEAUTIFUL ESTATE has been arranged for a Township, in Sections, containing sundry valuable waterside allotments of BUILDING LAND, whereby the wants of all classes may be supplied, and opportunities presented for PROFITABLE INVESTMENT such as rarely, and perhaps can never again, occur.

BIRKENHEAD HOUSE contains six spacious and conveniently arranged rooms (with verandahs), servants' room, and kitchens, which, together with the garden and the out-offices, are very centrally situated upon the property, in a beautiful and commanding position. There are also two four-roomed DWELLING HOUSES nearly ready for the reception of families.

The other extensive buildings on the grounds, which for a considerable time have been successfully worked as a BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, now rendered almost valueless as such, by the improved demand for live stock, might, without difficulty or much outlay, be appropriated to WOOL-WASHING or MANUFACTURING purposes; there being a stream of excellent water, fresh and ever-flowing, and a good supply of LABOURERS' COTTAGES; or if found desirable to change their structure for any other use, ample materials are at hand, there being large quantities of timber and upwards of 350,000 bricks used in the buildings, and quarries of excellent stone, and beds of brick clay on the ground.

There are also sundry capacious boilers still on these premises, calculated to contain upwards of 8000 gallons of liquid, with a spacious slaughter house six rooms and well fenced STOCK-YARDS, and a piggery suitable for five hundred pigs, occupying altogether about five acres of the land, in a most eligible position, being near the PUBLIC WHARF and JETTY on the river, where the PARRAMATTA STEAMERS are passing at all hours of the day.

The portion of the GROUND UNDER CULTIVATION is composed of rich alluvial loam, and most favourable for production—CORN, POTATOES, and other VEGETABLES spring forth in abundance, and APPLE and other FRUIT TREES, and SHRUBS, give evidence of great luxuriance and strength of soil, testifying its admirable adaptation for kitchen gardens, orchards, pleasure grounds, &c. Enlivened and irrigated as it is by the beautiful and perennial creek, which might be rendered additionally valuable in its course for reservoirs, ponds, &c., as profit or fancy might suggest.

SITES for SHIPBUILDING and WHARVES present themselves on several parts of the property—as a very considerable depth of water is obtained by short jetties from a most desirable frontage of at least 4000 to 5000 feet in extent—and ships of the largest tonnage may (if required) be discharged and managed with comparative ease, or a fleet of merchant ships could ride with perfect safety in the beautiful ISLAND STUDDED BAY.

This magnificent property is only three miles from the Parramatta and Sydney turnpike road, at Iron Cove Bridge, near the 4th mile post, the leading thoroughfare to all parts of the colony, and within one mile and a half via Balmain and the Floating Bridge Ferry, of the City of Sydney, and about two miles by the Parramatta steamers.

The SITUATION is the most delightful, agreeable, and salubrious that can well be imagined, and being in the immediate vicinity of the residences of some of the most respectable and influential merchants and others who have sought rural quiet, health-inspiring locations, beautiful landscapes, and attractive varied scenery, amongst which may be noticed DUNMORE PARK, the elevated and chosen spot of Judge Dalrymple (from India); Rochester House, the residence of R. Harrison, Esq.; Buckleigh Vale, the property of J. Kingborne, Esq.; Barnstaple Manor, the beautiful seat of B. C. Rodd, Esq.; and Elibank, the quiet retreat of Robert Murray, Esq; is a sufficient guarantee and answer to every inquiry.

If anything indeed seem wanting in attraction or variety in this favoured locality, a single glance from the portico of BIRKENHEAD HOUSE could not fail amply to satisfy the most curious and fastidious for natural and interesting scenery, of such a nature as the coast of Balmain, Sydney and Surry Hills, the North Shore, Woolwich, Greenwich, Longueville, Gerrygowen, Birch Grove, River View—the Lighthouses, Flagstaff, &c., harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, and islands; a singular combination of maritime, sylvan, and rustic beauties which are here presented to the eye in so rich profusion.

The original intention in the disposal of this property was under three distinct heads, as arranged on the plan, viz.:—

BIRKENHEAD HOUSE, with out-offices, gardens, and grounds attached.

BOILING-DOWN BUILDINGS, with stock-yards, &c., and land immediately connected therewith.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, described as the Marine Township.

But, if preferable to purchasers, the Auctioneers have the power to sell the whole in ONE LOT, or as may be determined on the day of sale.

Title, unquestionable.

Large plan on view, and lithographs obtainable at the rooms of the Auctioneers, 288, George-street.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; residue may be liberally arranged.

Crown-street, Surry Hills.
Very eligible freehold Property.
Three New Brick Built Houses,

Conveniently situated and admirably adapted for parties engaged in City business, and others desirous of securing a comfortable and healthy home in a beautiful and commanding position, such as Crown-street, Surry Hills.

For Auction sale, MONDAY, 8th January, 1855.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 288, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 8th January,

All those three new substantially built and well finished BRICK HOUSES, with stuccoed fronts, situated in Crown-street, Surry Hills, having a frontage of 48 feet to Crown-street, by a depth of 45 feet; each house having a back entrance, and containing four rooms, with kitchen attached, and a convenient yard thoroughly drained.

The roof is slated, and the front windows supplied with neat Venetian blinds.

The parlours are carefully papered and neatly finished, with stoves, fixed cheffonier, cupboards, &c.

The back parlour and bedrooms have stained walls, are nicely finished, and conveniently arranged.

The three houses are connected together, and may be sold in one lot, or separately, as may be determined at the time of sale.

The situation is most delightful and healthy, being on a slight elevation, only about three minutes' walk from the junction of South Head Road with Crown-street, adjacent to the residence of R. Usher, Esq., and commands a very extensive view of the City of Sydney, its environs, and the enchanting scenery by which they are surrounded.

Plans, faithfully executed, on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.

Terms liberal, and declared at sale.

THE BEST STAND ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD FOR A DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, between Riley and Crown Streets.

A DOUBLE FRONT SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE.

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1855.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 8th January,

That well-known Double Front Shop, No. 135, South Head Road, between Riley-street and Crown-street, now in the occupation and under lease to Messrs. Cole and Healey, who are doing an extensive and profitable drapery business.

The shop is 14 feet by 35 feet, with a double front, fitted up in the Pitt-street style, replete with every requisite, without regard to expense. Also, a sitting-room and two bedrooms, neatly papered and finished, with a convenient kitchen, usual out-offices, and large yard.

Water in plentiful supply.

These premises are under lease to highly respectable tenants for a term of years, subject to taxes and expenses of repairs, &c., four and a half years of which are unexpired; after which, it is anticipated at the present ratio of progress, that this property will realise at least £350 per annum.

South Head Road, Woolloomooloo, Surry Hills, &c., being extensive and important adjuncts to the city, in the most favourable direction for business or otherwise, attest the value of this excellent property more effectually than any observations that can possibly be offered.

Title unexceptionable.

Terms:—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue may be liberally arranged.

Plan on view and all necessary information furnished at the office of the auctioneers, 288, George-street, Sydney.

Spirits, Wines, Bottled Beer.
Office Furniture, and Sundry Implements of Trade.

In the Insolvent Estate of E. W. Layton, Bridge-street, by order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.

TUESDAY, 9th January, 1855.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and Co., have received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Stores, Bridge-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January,

In the Insolvent Estate of E. W. Layton,

8 hogsheads B. P. rum in bond
6 ditto gin, British, ditto
7 pipes port wine
1 puncheon pale Jamaica rum
1 hogshead West India ditto
Village casks wines, spirits, &c.
Jamaica rum, Booth's old tom
And Martell's brandy, in bottle.
Port wine and sundries, in bottle.

Also, 8 standing bunks, office furniture
Copper measures, syphons
Sykes' hydrometer, and a large quantity of stands, tools, and implements of trade.

Terms, cash.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.
Bostock's
Homan and Co.'s
Davies and Son's

Ex Maid of Judah, Ashburton, and Woolloomoolloo, from London.

WEDNESDAY, 10th January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 10th January,

119 trunks and cases of boots and shoes, the choicest selection hitherto offered for auction sale.

Now landing.

Particulars in future advertisements.

NEWTOWN.—THREE CAPITAL SHOPS AND DWELLING HOUSES, in that important and widely spreading locality, and adjacent to the TOLL BAR at NEWTOWN. A most eligible freehold property. TUESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1855.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 288, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, all those three EXCELLENT SHOPS and DWELLING HOUSES, new and well-built, of BRICK and other first-rate materials, slated roofs, &c., occupying an area adjoining the turnpike road of 45 feet frontage thereto, by a depth of 100 feet, including HOUSES, OUT-OFFICES, YARDS, GARDENS, &c., immediately through the TOLL-BAR, and known as HOLMES' BUILDINGS, NEWTOWN.

These BUILDINGS have FOUR Rooms each, with very convenient kitchens attached—the larger house having an additional bedroom.

Each has a SHOP FRONTAGE to the NEWTOWN ROAD of 14 feet, by depths of 30, 40, and 45 feet respectively. Fronts stuccoed with Portland cement.

The bedrooms are neatly papered, and the other apartments stained and well finished.

They are most eligible for business of almost any description, but especially as DRAPERY, GROCERY, ITALIAN WARES, &c., Establishments.

Little can be said to enhance the great value of property in this favoured neighbourhood, already so important, and increasing with almost incredible rapidity; and these premises, adjoining the CITY BOUNDARY, close to the SYDNEY UNIVERSITY and the RAILWAY STATION, and being in the heart of this DENSELY PEOPLED TOWNSHIP, are unquestionably unrivalled as PLACES OF BUSINESS.

Well supplied with water.

Title first-class.

Plan on view at the Mart.

Terms liberal, at sale.

To Drapers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 202, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

Ninety-three packages of seasonable drapery, comprising

Soft warp Wigan sheetings
8 4 grey ditto
33 and 36 inch grey calicoes
5-4 and 7-8 Hoyle's prints
5-4 printe, garment pattern
India sheetings
Longcloths
Capers
Horrock's B, H, and MT
Rough brown hollands
Dressed ditto
Plain and watered moreens
Rich figured ditto
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 table covers
Victoria ditto
Sets net curtains
Mosquito nets, 90-inch
Infants' thread laces
Honiton and valenciennes ditto
Worked muslin habit shirts
Ditto and lace chemisettes
Cap blonde
Muslin mantles, embroidered
Infants' bodies
Ditto robes, richly worked
Silk dresses, made up
A few children's ditto, very rich
Berege of all wool, balzarines
French muslins
Rich printed ditto dresses
Black coburgs and orleans
Light delaines
Delaine and cashmere dresses
Plain and figured silk and satin parasols
Ditto ditto ditto, joint handles
White shirts
Fancy regatta ditto
Boys' ditto ditto
Men's Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto
Drab and millier's drab mole trousers
White cantoon and ditto
White and drab cord ditto
Summer clothing, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Deals.
Ex Drio Gebroeders, at Walker's Wharf.
To Timber Merchants and Builders.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,

1673 red deals—

200—22 feet, 3 x 9
124—21 ditto, ditto
207—19 ditto, ditto
169—18 ditto, ditto
200—17 ditto, ditto
138—16 ditto, ditto
159—15 ditto, ditto
79—14 ditto, ditto
31—13 ditto, ditto
31—11 ditto, ditto
113—11 ditto, ditto
239—10 ditto, ditto
1—18 ditto, 2½ x 9
1—10 ditto, ditto
1—15 ditto, ditto.

Terms, cash.

Liverpool Soap.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Grocers and Shippers.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, more or less damaged,

500 boxes Steel's Liverpool Soap.

Terms, cash.

Prime Beef.
To Ship Chandlers, Owners, and Shippers.
Prime Moreton Bay Beef.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

50 casks beef, cured by J. Stevens, and warranted.

Terms at sale.

Spirits and Beer.
To Publicans, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

75 hogsheads Dublin stout
20 casks bottled ale
30 ditto ditto beer, pints
100 cases ale and porter
19 hogsheads 30 o p. rum.

Terms at sale.

Cossipore Sugar. Linseed Oil
Calcutta Linen. Vinegar.
Ex Criterion.

To Grocers, Oil Merchants, and Shippers.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

30 tons No. 1 Cossipore sugar
13 hogsheads linseed oil
116 bundles linen
30 two casks vinegar.

Terms at sale.

The residue of cargoes, ex Jocastra and Joseph Soames.
Congou and Hyronskin Tea
Taal and Zebu Sugar.
To Grocers and Shippers.

MR. C. NEWTON is instructed by Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 14 o'clock,

300 chests Congou
160 half ditto
200 chests hyson skin
350 half ditto
40 tons Taal sugar
40 ditto Zebu ditto.

Also, ex Arabia.

55 boxes Congou.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 8th January, 1855.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and Dealers.
Extensive Sale of Ironmongery, Stoves, Guns, Percussion Caps, Silverware, Needles, &c.
42 Packages, just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve, to close accounts,

533 ½ Case.
Fine blue varnished Collins' axes and handles
534 ½ Case.
Arrowcage hatchets and handles
535. Case.
Small blue varnished Collins' axes and handles
Kitchen axes and handles
536. Case.
Blue varnished axes and handles
Ditto joiners' hand axes and handles
537. Case.
Pickaxes with handles
Double pickaxes with handles
Ditto ditto, broad pattern
538 to 541. 4 Cases.
Varnished spades with handles
542. Case.
Fine polished chopping knives
24 dozen blue varnished chisels, of sizes
543. Case.
White steel back saws, first quality
Ditto ditto hand saws, first quality
544. Case.
40 dozen fine polished kitchen knives
4 ditto brass shrine and draw locks, with fine keys
12 ditto iron ditto, ditto locks
40 ditto small iron hinges
10 ditto ditto brass hinges
546 ½. Case.
30 cards, each 1 dozen, pocket knives, 3 blades and corkscrew
545 ½. Case.
80 dozen bastard files and rasps, flat point, half-round, 3 sides, rounds
2 ½. Cask.
Iron cooking pots
Stewpans
Varnished pans
Ditto pots
Ditto kettles
Coffee-pots
153 & 154. 2 Cases.
Iron cooking pots
Pots
Soup pots
Bakepans, of sizes
Stewpans with lids
Tart and omelet pans
Rice dishes
Wash basins
½ 157 to 162. 6 Cases.
Cooking stoves, pots, pans, stewpans
Omelet pans, tea kettles, baking-pans
Iron rings, knives, teaspoons, knives and forks
Brass candlesticks, snuffers, teapots, bellows
Coffee-mills, shovels, fire-irons, axes, &c.
156. Case.
Warehouse trucks, coopers' hammers and axes, carpenters' axes, and ship axes, &c.
½ 165 & 166. 2 Cases.
Balances, four 1½ cwt, 3 cwts., 5 cwts., 8 cwts., and 12 cwts.
4 iron drawing-room stoves
½ 2. Case.
6 double-barrel guns
2 revolvers, in case
12 cutlasses
742. Case.
Percussion caps
172 and 174. 3 Cases.
Britannia-metal table spoons and tea spoons
Tobacco boxes, match boxes, &c.
86 to 91. 6 Cases Needles.
Superior drilled eyes, sharps, blunts, royal sharps, No. 1 to 10; superior long-eyed darners, No. 1 to 10; packing needles, assorted; sail needles, assorted, &c.

Terms at sale.

The above being new goods, ordered expressly for this market, and of the first quality, are well deserving the attention of the trade and dealers. They will be cleared off to the highest bidders

To Shipchandlers and others.
Old Europe Rigging.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company's Stores, Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 6th January, at 12 o'clock,

About 4 tons old Europe rigging.

Terms, cash.

Slate Slabs, ex General List.
To Contractors, Builders, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 6th January, at 12 o'clock,

359 Bangor slate slabs, 4 feet by 2 feet, and 3 feet by 2 feet.

Terms at sale.

N.B.—This is an opportunity which should not be lost sight of by builders, contractors, and others, these slabs from their great durability being suited for any kind of pavement.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

One hundred and seven cases new, substantial, and elegant Household Furniture.

Just landed, and for sale on TUESDAY, the 9th January, at 11 o'clock,

MR. RISHWORTH has been instructed by the importers to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th January, at 11 o'clock,

One hundred and seven cases new, elegant, and substantial household furniture, comprising

Rich drawing-room suites, covered with silk tabaret, each consisting of one couch, nine chairs, two arm ditto, one easy ditto, and two footstools
Ditto ditto ditto, consisting of one lounge, nine chairs, two arm ditto, one easy ditto, and two footstools
Mahogany sofas, spring seated, hair covered
Ditto couches, ditto, ditto
Ditto chests of drawers, with writing desks
Ditto chiffoniers
Ditto chests of drawers
Rosewood sideboards, plate glass backs, &c.
Mahogany chests of drawers, with dressing glasses
Rosewood ditto, ditto
Mahogany secretoires
Office tables
Mahogany washstands, marble tops, with services
Ditto ditto, large, marble tops, with services and dressing glasses
Dit o dining tables, spare leaves
Ditto loo tables
Ditto oval ditto
Rosewood loo ditto
Mahogany sideboards
Ditto dressing tables
Ditto wardrobes
Ditto writing tables
Rosewood bookcases
Mahogany round tables
Bird cages
Mahogany and rosewood work tables
Small rosewood tables
Footstools
Toilet glasses
Rosewood chairs, cane-seated
Mahogany ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto, hair-seated
Ditto card tables
Ditto teapoys
Rosewood rocking chairs
Ditto writing desks
Ditto workboxes, &c.

Terms at sale—no reserve.

Valuable Library of Philosophical, Theological, Historical and Poetical Works, Voyages, Travels, Classical Works, &c., by the most eminent authors.

MR. RISHWORTH has been favored with instructions from T. W. Smart, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co's), Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his valuable and extensive Library, comprising

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Waverley Novels (48 volumes), Campbell's British Poets, Moore's Poetical Works, British Essayists, Turner's Anglo-Saxons, Historical Gallery, Edinburgh Review, Hume and Smollett's History of England, Memorials of Oxford, Works of Jeremy Taylor, Crabbe's Poems, Gell's Pompeiana, Lockhart's Life of Scott, Malthus' Political Economy, Rees' Dictionary of Arts, with supplement, Macullock's Commercial Dictionary, Maunder's History of England, Cranmer's Works, Fuller's History of Cambridge and Waltham Abbey, Waddington's History of the Church, Library of the Fathers, Channing's Works, Hallam's Middle Ages, Washington Irving's Works, &c., &c.

CLASSICAL WORKS.

Sophocles Tragedies, Hermann's Manual of Grecian Antiquities Æschylus, Aristophanes (Brunck), Theocrites (Kiessling), Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Demosthenes (Reiske and Schaffer), Zumpt's Latin Grammar (Schmitz), Rollin's Ancient History, Giles' Greek Dictionary, Riddle's Latin and English and English and Latin Dictionaries, Sophocles, Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, Plato, Aristotle, Miller's Literature of Ancient Greece, Arnold's Thucydides, Xenophontis Opuscula, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Professor Ramsay's Roman Antiquities, Newbourn's Latin Synonymes, History of Greek and Roman Literature, by Tailford, Arnold, &c., Sir W. Gell's Photography of Rome, Montesquieu, Grandeur des Romains, &c., Greek Septuagint, Newman's Regal Rome, Michelet's History of France, Burke's Works, Sir W. Hamilton's Discussions on Philosophy, Jeffrey's Essays, Macaulay's do., Sydney Smith's Works, Sir J. Macintosh's do., Whately's Rhetoric and Logic, Schlegel's Lectures on Modern History, Montesquieu's Esprit des Lois, Œuvres de Moliere, Lesage, and Racine, Ranke's History of the Popes, Oekley's History of the Saracens, Menzel's History of Germany, Machiavelli's History of Florence, &c., Guizot's Etudes Historiques, &c., &c.

Terms of sale—No reserve.

Catalogues will be ready at the Rooms of the auctioneer on Saturday, the 6th, and the books will be on view the day before the sale. Any parties wishing to procure rare copies of choice works should not neglect the opportunity, as it seldom happens that such a Library is offered to public competition without reserve.

SEA VIEW HOUSE and GROUNDS, BALMAIN.—The above beautiful property will be submitted for public competition, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an EARLY DAY in JANUARY, if not previously disposed of by private contract. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., 714, Pitt-street.

MORETON BAY DISTRICT.—For private Sale, that beautiful station COCHIN COCHIN, 35 miles from water carriage, together with about

5000 head of cattle
3000 sheep, and a small lot of choice horse stock

COCHIN COCHIN is a first-class run on the upper part of the Teviot Brook, by which it is watered for about 20 miles. It consists of extensive plains, and lightly timbered undulating ridges, and is distant only about 85 MILES FROM IPSWICH.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise every requisite for a comfortable residence, and a complete cattle establishment.

With the station will be sold the above stock. For further particulars apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

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Sea Side Villa Grounds, Double Bay.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by private contract, several MAGNIFICENT SITES for sea-side villas and grounds, with frontage both to the South Head Road and Double Bay. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

350 Head of Fat Bullocks, 4 to 5 years old, now Fit for the Butcher.

MORT and CO. have the above for private Sale, deliverable at Stonehenge, New England. Brand W over —

For further particulars apply to W. M. BOYD, Esq., Stonehenge; or at the Rooms.

3800 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP on Darling Downs.

MORT and CO. have for sale the following FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, now depasturing on farms on the Station of GOOMBURRA, Darling Downs, in charge of Patrick Leslie, Esq., and which are only disposed of in consequence of the term of agreement for depasturing expiring on the 1st March, 1855, when or sooner they can be delivered.

491 ewes over 5 years
263 ditto 4 years
218 ditto 3 ditto
318 ditto 2 ditto
407 ditto 1 ditto
240 wethers 3 years
326 ditto 2 ditto
411 ditto 1 years
853 ditto weaners
851 ewes ditto

3800 sheep more or less.

N.B.—These sheep are from the Canning Downs stock, and are not to be excelled in the colony.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms; or to GEORGE F. LESLIE, Esq., Barham.

MOUNT DRUITT.

Village Allotments
Small Farms, all well watered.
Market Gardens, close to Railway Station
Homestead Farm
Park Villa Site.

INTENDING PURCHASERS at the Sale of the above valuable Properties, to come off on the GROUND, at MOUNT DRUITT, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, 8th January, 1855,—are particularly invited to inspect the same before the sale.

All are now staked out.

For full particulars see detailed advertisements in *Empire* and *Herald*.

GUAGONG.

One of the finest fattening Stations in the Lachlan District, together with about 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1855.

That splendid fattening Station, situate in the Lachlan District, and known as GUAGONG, together with 1000 head more or less of first-class Cattle, bred from the celebrated herds of Thomas Iceley, Esq., and among which are a large number of cows broken into bail.

GUAGONG, allowed to be one of the finest cattle stations in the Lachlan District, is distant about 200 miles from Bathurst.

It is well grassed, has an abundance of water, and the boundaries are well defined. Its fattening qualities are undeniable, and it is worthy of remark that purchasers from Port Phillip have bought stock in this district delivered in the yards at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

GRAZING CAPABILITIES. 1500 to 2000 head, in any season.

It is bounded by the well-known stations of Messrs. Lane, Shepherd, and Moulder.

The IMPROVEMENTS on the Station consist of

A large hut,
Dairy,
Milking yard, and
Stock yard

The whole of the requirements for a Cattle Station.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

DARLING DOWNS.

2000 CATTLE, 8000 SHEEP,

Deliverable at the Station of Messrs. Gore, Brothers, Yandilla, Darling Downs.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January,

2000 Head of prime Cattle, deliverable on the 1st March, 1855, at the station of Messrs. Gore, Brothers, Yandilla, Darling Downs, in either one or two lots, at the option of purchasers, say—

LOT 1.

150 cows, aged
150 ditto, 2 to 4 year old
100 ditto, 12 months to 2 year old heifers
100 ditto, 6 to 12 months old
150 bullocks, 3 to 4 years old
150 ditto, 2 years old
100 steers, yearlings
100 ditto, 6 to 12 months old

1000 head, more or less.

LOT 2.

1000 head, more or less, similarly classed as Lot 1.

LOT 3.

6000 first-class sheep, comprising
2000 4 year old wethers, fat
1000 wether hoggets
2000 full-mouthed to aged ewes
1000 3 year old ewes
1000 hoggett ditto

8000 more or less.

☞ In bringing these really desirable lots under the notice of buyers, MORT and CO. have only to intimate, for the information of parties unacquainted with the Northern Districts, that the above cattle and sheep were bred under the able care and judgment of Messrs. Gore, Brothers, and are, together with the run on which they were reared, second to none in that favoured district. In proof of the yield from the cattle, it may be stated that a mixed lot of 160 head lately mustered have given an average of 325 lbs. of tallow. The sheep may be described as of the highest character; their wool having always commanded the best prices in the London market.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

DISTRICTS OF DARLING DOWNS AND NEW ENGLAND.

MANGOOLA STATION, situate a little below Tenterfield, on the Severn River, in the District of New England, together with about 20,000 Head of Cattle.

GLENLYON STATION, in the Darling Downs District, together with 16,000 Sheep.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to announce that they will sell the above splendid pastoral properties, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on a date (about the middle of FEBRUARY, 1855), which, together with full particulars, will be published in a few days.

That capacious and substantial Building, known as the Presbyterian Free Church, Pitt-street, adjoining the School of Arts.

☞ The increase of the congregation attending this church has rendered the erection of a larger building necessary for their accommodation, and, on this account, it has been determined to dispose of the building in Pitt-street, adjoining the School of Arts, together with the very valuable Block of Land upon which it stands.

Title—Unquestionable.

MORT and CO., have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd January,

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St. James, in Pitt-street, immediately adjoining the School of Arts, and containing by admeasurement 64 PERCHES, more or less, having a frontage of about 40½ feet to Pitt-street, by a depth of about 120 feet, together with the building erected thereon, and at present used as the PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH.

☞ This erection is of brick, on stone foundations, most substantially built. It is 60 feet long by about 39 feet wide, with vestry-room at the west end 25 feet x 14½ feet. The walls are 20 inches in thickness, and are supported by abutements, and the building lighted by four windows on each side and two at each end. The front window-sills and portico are of stone.

The GALLERY, which was erected only three years since, extends along both sides, and across the eastern end.

The PEWS in the body of the building are all of imitation oak panelling; those in the gallery principally of cedar. There is a very hand-some CEDAR PULPIT, as also a READING DESK. The church is now let to 350 sitters, but would accommodate 600 comfortably.

The frontage to Pitt-street is enclosed with a dwarf stone wall, surmounted by iron palisading, leaving a small space between the line of street and the PORTICO, on each side of which are CAPACIOUS STAIRCASES leading to the gallery.

☞ The present is an opportunity which very rarely presents itself, and any congregation in want of a

CHURCH IN THE CITY

would do well to avail themselves of it, as they may now secure to themselves a substantial and commodious building,

MOST CENTRICALLY SITUATED,

and one which possesses the very desirable requisite, as having always been hitherto used as a place of worship.

Parties desirous of inspecting the building will be furnished with cards to enable them to do so, on application to Mort and Co.

UNRESERVED SALE.

100 TO 150 HEAD OF CATTLE, now depasturing on the Garie Run, near Port Hacking, on the Coast, and about 25 MILES FROM APPIN.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. W. J. Browne to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 6th February,

The right, in one lot, to all cattle over six months old, which have neither been

EDUCATION.—No. 4, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park.—Mr. HENRY WAYMOUTH, late of the University of Glasgow, receives a limited number of young gentlemen, to whom he will impart a sound education, either in the basis of a higher academical career, or as a suitable training for professional or mercantile pursuits.

The course of instruction comprehends many subjects hitherto little cultivated in the ordinary education of youth: for example, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Mathematical and Physical Geography, Chemistry, and the allied sciences, to which the pupils are familiarised by lectures and actual experiments.

Classical and polite literature will of course form a part of the studies, whilst especial attention will be paid to modern languages, for the acquirement of these fluently and with purity of accent, particular advantages are offered, Mr. Waymouth having completed his education on the Continent.

With a view to avoid corporeal punishment, a day-book is kept in which are recorded the delinquencies in conduct and deficiencies in study, as well as the various occurrences from day to day.

Quarterly examinations are held and reports consulted therefrom are forwarded to parents, stating the pupil's position in his class in each particular study, the number of times he has been absent, and his general conduct.

Prizes are annually awarded for proficiency in each study, and rewards of merit are granted to those pupils who by good conduct and assiduity are considered deserving of them.

Examinations are held at the conclusion of each half-year, to which the parents and those interested in education are invited.

Terms, payable in advance, Day Scholars £7 7s.

School Books, copy books, slates, and all other necessary school materials are provided.

There are no extras.

N.B. Arrangements are being made for the reception of a few boarders. Terms, inclusive, 90 to 100 guineas per annum.

References may be made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are pupils:—Alexander Campbell, Esq.; W. G. M'Carthy, Esq., Arthur Aspinall, Esq., Gilbert Wright, Esq.

The duties will be resumed on THURSDAY next, 11th instant.

EDUCATION.—Madame FARRELLY begs to inform the parents of her pupils that the duties of her school will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 16th January, Park-street.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. CURTIS' Establishment for Young Ladies, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, 4 h house south of William-street.—The first session of this establishment will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of January. Only a limited number of young ladies, four of whom will be admitted as parlour boarders, will be received. Monthly bulletins of improvement, copied from the school register, will be regularly transmitted to the parents; and French will be usually spoken among the pupils. Prospectuses at Messrs. SANDS and KENNY'S, George-street, and at the School.

EDUCATION.—Mr. H. WAYMOUTH has removed to No. 4, Burdekin-terrace.

BALMAIN BOYS' DAY SCHOOL.—Mr. J. B. FLEMYNG, A.M., T.C.D., (for many years Inspector of Schools) having received promises of support from the heads of some of the most influential families in Balmain purposes opening a Select Boys' Day School in that suburban, MONDAY, the 15th instant, where instruction in classics, mathematics, and the usual branches in English will be given, particular attention being paid to commercial education. Mr. F. requests that parents intending to entrust their children to his care will have the goodness to let him know of their determination as soon as possible. Cards of terms, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr. FLEMYNG, at Mrs. Hallonan's, near the Steamboat Wharf, Balmain.

☞ References and testimonials of the highest order.

BEAUCLERC HOUSE, Classical and Commercial Academy, Bathurst, conducted by Mr. BEUZEVILLE and Mr. J. HATCH, A.B.T.C.D. The duties of this establishment will be resumed on TUESDAY, 23rd instant. Vacancies for Three Boarders.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Mr. CANE'S School, Bathurst-street, will re-open MONDAY, the 8th instant.

MISS M. A. FLOWER'S Morning Classes will re-commence on MONDAY, January 15th, at her residence, 13, Elizabeth-street North.

MRS. BARLOW begs to inform her kind friends, that the duties of her school will commence on Monday, the 8th of January, 1855. Palmer-street North.

MISS S. E. LESTER begs to inform her friends of her intention to receive at Lovedale, Corcord, a very limited number of Young Ladies, to educate in the usual routine of an English education, with accomplishments. The duties will commence on THURSDAY, January 18th. The situation is particularly desirable, and possesses the advantage of a rail-water bath.

MRS. DOBSON, Horbury-terrace, respectfully announces that the duties of her school will be resumed on MONDAY, the 15th instant. There are vacancies for day pupils, and two for boarders. Horbury-terrace, January 5.

WRITING TAUGHT in 10 lessons, by Mr. BRAGG, 38, Bathurst-street West.

THE FLUTE.—Instruction given on this delightful and pleasing instrument. Terms, two guineas a quarter. For address apply to F., care of Mr. Saber, 334, George-street South.

MONEY TO LEND.—Sums of money, varying in amount from £500 to £6000, to be lent, at 8 per cent., upon good security. Apply to DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, Solicitors, Sydney.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—It is requested that all accounts against his Excellency Sir CHARLES A. FITZROY, K.C.B., may be rendered to the Private Secretary immediately.

WILLIAM CLANCY, late of Watergate, Limerick, your brother DENNIS has arrived in Melbourne, and would be glad to hear from you; he can be heard of No. 188, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

MR. WILLIAM CHARLES DANIELS, late of Commercial-place, London, is requested to communicate with Messrs. BEIT and SONS, of Sydney; or B. A. NOLTENIUS, Esq., of Melbourne, as his family and friends have not heard from him since August, 1853, and are anxious about his welfare.

IF I. I. will call at Mr. MANN'S Office (the last cottage on the road to Port Macquarie over the Circular Quay) TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, or a little after she will hear of a situation on the North Shore.

IN THE ALLEGED INSOLVENCY OF MARTIN JOSEPH BUTLER.—As the attorney and agent of the petitioning creditor in the above matter, I hereby authorise you to state and publish that there were no grounds for the insolvency proceedings taken against Mr. Butler, that I have this day consented in open Court to their being set aside with costs, and that I regret they were ever taken, as I am quite satisfied of the perfect solvency of Mr. Butler.

21st December, 1854. J. M. GRANT.

To Messrs. Murphy and Wisewould, Solicitors for the said Joseph Butler, Melbourne.

IN the Estate of DAVID BELL.—All accounts due to the above estate have been placed in the hands of its solicitor for collection.

GEORGE REES,
ARCHIBALD MITCHELL,
CHARLES MOORE, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned will, from this date, be carried on under the style and firm of JOSEPH COOK and CO., as general printers, bookbinders, and engravers, 213, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Bank of New South Wales. JOSEPH COOK. January 1, 1855.

NOTICE to Purchasers of Timber, ex Northern Crown.—The undersigned hereby give notice, that unless the timber purchased, ex Northern Crown, be removed on or before WEDNESDAY next, the whole will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the purchaser. W. DEAN and CO., Sydney, 5th January.

NOTICE.—A Bay Horse of the following description, has been on my run at Minchinbury, (near St. Mary's,) for the last three months. The owner can have him upon application to the undersigned, by paying the expense for agistment, together with all expenses, &c. If not released in twenty-one days from this date, he will be sold to defray the same. A bay horse, long tail, near hind foot white, branded on near shoulder like ☞ over J; has been shod: no other brand visible. JAMES F. PLUNKETT, Minchinbury. 4th January, 1855.

LOST, on Monday, in the Domain, a small Pearl Brooch with red stone, also Pebble Bracelet. Whoever will bring them to Mrs. MATHEWS, opposite to Mr. Merritt's, South Head Road, will be rewarded.

£10 REWARD.—1 bay mare, branded H over Z near shoulder, 5 years old, stout made, and in good condition, blaze down face, near hind fetlock white.

One bay mare, 7 years old, star in face, docked tail, but long switch, well made, about 15 hands high, branded heart near shoulder.

One black mare, branded W near shoulder, aged, and rather lean.

One light grey mare, 5 years old, stout make, and in good condition, about 15½ hands high, switch tail.

One chesnut mare, in low condition, branded H near shoulder, 4 years old, long tail.

The above mares were lost from paddocks between Sydney and Parramatta about 10th December. Any person bringing either or all of the above mares to Messrs. NEILSON and SMITH, Horse Dealers, Sydney, will receive £2 each.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost, a Small White and Black Terrier Dog, cropped ears, answers to the name of Brandy. Whoever will bring him to Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street, may receive the above mentioned reward.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS and INVALIDS.—The undersigned having taken the commodious premises, the property of William Pritchett, Esq., in the town of Liverpool, is now prepared to receive patients for medical or surgical treatment by himself; or the patients of other practitioners, under their superintendence.

The premises are situated a short distance from the main thoroughfare, and free from the annoyances of dust, noise, &c. Contain about two acres of land, nicely laid out in gardens on each side of the house, producing abundance of fruits, vegetables. The walks are tastefully formed, and afford pleasing promenades. There is a green or paddock at the rear, stretching to a back street, so that the premises are quite retired. The house has a verandah 8 yards by half way round: it contains 11 rooms, most of them 13 feet high, with outhouses, offices, &c., and is one of the most cheerful and agreeable residences in the colony.

JOHN BENTON WATSON, surgeon to the Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool. January 4.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Royal Mail to Parramatta, Penrith, Hartley, Bathurst, and all the Gold-fields.—The proprietors of the above beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that having again been accepted as mail contractors for the Bathurst and Windsor roads, they may rely upon receiving that civility and courtesy which has hitherto characterised their endeavours.

Fares from Sydney to Penrith, 6s.
Ditto ditto to ditto Hartley, £1.

N.B. To persons travelling by the above—the only mail conveyance from Sydney for the above named places—will be pleased to note the Booking Offices:—

Sydney: Mr. G. BRANSGROVE'S, Great Britain Hotel, corner of King and George streets; leaves daily, at 5 o'clock.
Mr. PAYTON'S, Parramatta.
Mr. KENDALL'S, Penrith.
Mr. MURRAY'S, Hartley.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS, and GUN REPAIRS. Long looked for come at last. A practical birding gun maker, and no mistake. All repairs that are entrusted to the undersigned will be executed with the utmost regard to safety, in a workmanlike manner, and in the short possible notice in the colony.—H. CHALLENER, junior, from Birmingham, working gunmaker, York-street, opposite the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel. N.B.—Superior second-hand double guns for sale, and guns re-stocked.

FOR SALE.—One of Thurston's superior Billiard Tables, with imperial patro lia bed, vulcanised India rubber cushion, massive Spanish mahogany frame, with metallic adjusting screws, balls, cues, rules, &c., complete. Enquire at Spencer's Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

MRS. STOWE'S SUNNY MEMORIES.—SMITH and GARDINER are selling the Author's Edition at English price, 2s.; or, by post (if not conveyed on horseback), 2s. 6d.

1855.—THE PARAGON DIARY, price 3s. 6d., containing Calendar, &c., for Sydney, and being one half the price of the London Diaries.—SMITH and GARDINER, Pitt-street.

1855.—THE AUSTRALIAN DIARY, containing, besides the regular Calendar information, a Gardeners' Calendar suitable for the colony; printed on good paper, and ruled for accounts; beautifully bound in roan. Price 1s. 6d., at SMITH and GARDINER'S. 6d extra by post.

ONE SHILLING DIARY.—SMITH and GARDINER beg to offer to the public their Shilling Diary, with an Almanack for 1855, bound in cloth and lettered—a suitable size for the pocket. No man of business ought to be without one.

3D.—SMITH and GARDENER'S Sheet Almanack, printed in two colours, 1s this day reduced to Three Pence, and less by the dozen, at Pitt-street.

6D.—THE USEFUL ALMANACK is reduced this day to Sixpence. 50 pages of closely-printed matter, worth 2s. 6d. Buy one without delay.—SMITH and GARDINER, printers and publishers.

PARAGON SHEET ALMANACK and Supplement for 1855, although only One Shilling, are admitted to be worth 2s. 6d. The best that ever was or ever will be.—SMITH and GARDINER, Pitt-street.

PAGING BY MACHINE can only be executed at SMITH and GARDINER'S, manufacturing stationers.

MACHINE RULING executed in a superior manner of the most intricate patterns, on the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms, by SMITH and GARDINER, manufacturing stationers.

HARD INDIA WAX, a brilliant red, burns freely, without dropping too quickly. Price 4s. 6d. per lb. SMITH and GARDINER, manufacturing stationers.

COMPLETE VICTORY.—SMITH and GARDINER'S Elastic Steel Pens, which combine the flexibility of the quill with the durability of the hardest tempered steel, have now attained a greater sale than any other steel pen in New South Wales. They are warranted free from that disagreeable scratch so peculiar to all other metal pens. Sold in boxes of one gross at 1s 9d, 2s, 3s., and 3s. 6d. Forwarded, by post, for three two-penny stamps additional. 91 (late 282), Pitt-street.

MISS STRICKLAND'S Lives of the Queens of England, 8 vols., handsomely bound, 35s., at MOFFITT'S.

LINGARD'S England, 13 vols. complete, neatly bound, 60s. only, at MOFFITT'S.

GIBBON'S Roman Empire, 4 vols., superior edition, 25s., at MOFFITT'S.

HOOKE'S Roman History, 3 vols., illustrated pictorial edition, 25s., at MOFFITT'S.

MITFORD'S Greece, 10 vols. complete, neatly bound, 45s., at MOFFITT'S.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S Memoirs of Thomas Moore, 6 vols., 63s., at MOFFITT'S.

PIANOFORTES by John Broadwood and Sons, now landing, ex Woolloomooloo. Short cheichordo grands, same as those that have given so much satisfaction; also, patent boudoir cottages, extra size; and upright grand cottages. These pianos are the very best that is manufactured by the above celebrated house in rosewood. WILLIAM KING, Importer (from Broadwood and Sons'), 89, George-street, near the *Herald* Office.

BRITISH and FOREIGN GOODS, ex Ashburton. THOMAS GARTON and CO. are happy to announce to the Ladies, Heads of Families, and Country Buyers, that they are in receipt, ex Ashburton, of One Hundred and Seven Packages, comprising the latest novelties from Paris and London, which, having come to hand rather late in the season, it is intended to sell the same at an extremely small profit, in order that the whole may be disposed of previous to the arrival of winter goods. The following departments will be found worthy of especial notice, in the

SILK DEPARTMENT

The following are now ready for inspection—
French broche, silks, satins, and moire antiques
Lyons glaces silks, in black, sky, pink, &c., &c.
Black gros royales, barathea, rudgmere, and gros
White, sky, pink, and primrose broche silks
Satins, in white, black, pink, sky, &c., &c., &c.
36 inch black glaces, extremely rich in quality.

SHAWLS.

Lyons long and square shawls
French embroidered tissue ditto
Silk, satin, and crape ditto
Printed llama and barege ditto
White and black llama ditto

LACES.

White and black flounced lace dresses
Black and white lace squares
Bridal veils
White and black lace scarfs
White and black lace mantles
Ditto ditto ditto jackets
White blond flounced dresses
Ditto ditto gold embroidered ditto
Lace chemisettes and sleeves
Real Maltese, Brussels, and Valenciennes laces
Infants' thread laces
White and black Honiton falls
White and black French blonds

MUSLINS.

White and coloured flounced muslin robes
Ditto muslin mantles
Ditto ditto scarfs
Ditto ditto chemisettes and sleeves, in sets
Ditto ditto habit shirts and sleeves
Ditto ditto collars
Infants' long robes, frocks, and pelisses

HOSIERY.

White and black Lisle hose
Ditto ditto lace ditto
Superior white cotton ditto
Ladies' scarlet and black silk
Best silk and thread half-hose

GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

Linen sheetings
Wigan ditto
Tucked ditto
Huckabacks
Flannels
Glass cloths
Mu-quito nets
Damask cloths
Ditto napkins and Doyleys
Horrocks' longcloths
Furniture prints
Damasks, in all colours
Table covers
Dimity
Toilet quilts
Marseila ditto
Counterpanes
Printed and embossed table covers
German velvet ditto
Swiss curtains, &c., &c.

Wynyard House, 249, George-street.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Storekeepers and Squatters get your supplies at I. M. ILLIDGE'S, George-street.

BEST RUSSIAN WELLINGTON BOOTS, reduced to 13s. per pair. I. M. ILLIDGE, George-street.

FALL OF THE RUSSIANS!!!—Best Russian wellington boots, reduced from 20s. to 15s., to clear off remaining stock. I. M. ILLIDGE, George-street, opposite the Market.

FOR STOCKMENS', Shepherds', and Miners' Boots go to I. M. ILLIDGE'S, George-st., opposite the Market

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEWTOWN, O'CONNELL TOWN, AND COOK'S RIVER.—ROBERT APPLETON will sell for cash, retail price:—
Fine gunpowder teas, per lb., 2s.
Superior hyson skin teas, at per lb., 1s. 6d.
Highly flavoured souchong congou teas, at per lb., 1s. 6d.
Crystallised sugar, 4d. per lb.; Mauritius sugar, at 3d. per lb.
Loaf sugar, at 4½d. per lb.; lemon kali, in bottles, 1s. each
Jams, jellies, marmalades, and bottled fruits, best brands, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. each; castor oil and salad oils, in large bottles, from 1s. 6d. each; sauces and syrups, of best description, at 1s. each; sardines, of best brand, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each
Fresh salmon, in tins, at per lb., 1s. 6d.
Red herrings in tins, and barrel herrings, 2s. per dozen
Colman's starch, No. 1, 7d. per lb.; candles, at 7½d. per lb.
Sperm candles, at 1s. 6d. per lb.; Colman's mustard, in bottles, at 9d. per bottle; in tins, at per lb., 1s. 2d.
Prime York hams, at per lb., 1s. 4d.
White wine vinegar, in large bottles, at 1s. 3d.
Raspberry vinegar, 1s. per bottle
Best curry powder, in large bottles, 1s. 6d.
Best black ink, in bottles, 6d each; good hard soap, at 4½d. per lb; pickles, of best brands, in small 1s. 6d. each
Champion's best 24 vinegar, at 1s. per quart.
N.B.—Parties wanting any of the above goods wholesale will be allowed a good discount. Robert Appleton will warrant every article of the goods above mentioned to be as good as any in the colony. Stores, Newtown. ROBERT APPLETON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—RUSH and CO. respectfully inform the ladies that, owing to the immense quantities of silks now in the market, and the great depression in trade, they have succeeded in purchasing a very extensive lot of magnificent silks at an extremely low rate—in fact, much under the manufacturers' prices in England. In consequence of the quantity being large, and to insure a quick sale, the prices will be as under—

Nineteen thousand yards of glace and fancy silks, all at 2s. 4½d. per yard
Sixteen thousand three hundred yards, at 2s. 11½d. per yard, ⅞ of a yard wide. These goods are worth 6s 6d. per yard..

RUSH and CO., 88, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEWTOWN FOLKS.—Only 2s. 9d. per pound. splendid Negrohead tobacco. ROBERT APPLETON.

LADIES and Gentlemen requiring their mattresses, sofas, or other furniture, re-made or newly covered, or their residences fitted up in a superior manner, are respectfully reminded that by employing a first-class working upholsterer, who himself executes all orders with which he may be favoured, they will ensure the proper and speedy completion of the work, and avoid the large profits of employers. The highest references given. Address UPHOLSTERER, *Herald* Office.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, one superior London-made billiard-table, with cues, rests, balls, &c. HOW, WALKER, and CO

TO BUTCHERS.—Rare Chance of a Fortune.—To be sold in the suburbs a first-rate Butcher's Shop, with a rapidly increasing trade. The premises are very extensive, with slaughter-house, stable, pig sheds, well of water. Credit will be given if required. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.—Just arrived per Maid of Judah.—GEORGE M'DONALD, Nursery and Seedsman, 540, George-street, begs to inform his friends and customers that by the above-named clipper he has just received from a first-rate London house a splendid assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, a few of which are particularised below. The whole are in beautiful order, fresh as when gathered, and are now for sale, wholesale or retail—

Lucerne
White clover
Canary seed
Turnip, all sorts, carrot, cabbage, cress, spinach, parsnip, peas, 20 varieties, beans, radish, cauliflower, broccoli, rhubarb, cucumber, &c., &c., &c.
Flower seeds, 300 varieties
Bulbs, the best assortment yet imported—Ranunculus, hyacinths, tulips, snowdrops, crocuses, anemonies, &c., &c., all in great variety and excellent condition.

Also, per last trip of steamer Tasmania, a fresh supply of Hobart Town seeds of all kinds

Country orders by post executed with despatch, early notice requisite, a large quantity of the seeds being already promised to customers.

Address GEORGE M'DONALD, 540, George-street.

NOTICE.—J. LUBLIN, Hatter, Capmaker, &c., corner of George and Hunter streets, being about to retire from business, has very considerably reduced the prices of the whole of his extensive stock, comprising hats, caps, gold and silver lace, ladies' riding hats, &c., &c., for the purpose of clearing off the same as soon as possible, to enable him to treat with respectable parties for the lease and good will of the premises; or J. L. will dispose of the business as it now stands. This will be found to be a *bona fide* statement, and not a mere puff to deceive the public. Observe the address, London Hat Warehouse, corner of George and Hunter streets.

COFFEE *versus* CHICORY!—Six ounces to the pound!!!—Among the evils of this degenerate age, nothing is calculated to do more injury than that of adulteration. In no article can deception be practised to such an extent as in coffee; and it is a well known fact that, in the present day (no matter on what part of the habitable globe the reader may judge,) the retail purchaser is supplied with an article called coffee which contains a proportion of at least one-third, and frequently one-half, chicory. The evil has now arrived at such a stage that legal interference is required to put it down. It is to be hoped that the matter will meet the early consideration of our new Governor-General, Sir William Denison. The undersigned still continues to supply the rich mocha-flavoured coffee, warranted free from deleterious compounds packed in tins; or may be had retail at one shilling per lb. A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers. WILLIAM ALLEN, Number One, Park-street.

PRIME York Hams, selected. WILLIAM ALLEN, Number One, Park-street.

LOAF Sugar, finest quality, 4d. per lb. by the loaf. WILLIAM ALLEN, Number One, Park-street.

FRESH Walnuts, in fine condition, cheap. WILLIAM ALLEN, Number One, Park-street.

CHEAP Hay, Corn, Straw, and Bran, &c., delivered promptly. FEARNLEY, Agent, Lower George-street.

SHIP'S STOCK, Poultry, Fodder, &c., supplied at very low prices, at the Old Stores, Lower George-street. FEARNLEY, Agent.

BARLEY and SEED OATS.—To prevent storing, will be sold at a very small profit. FERRIS and ARKINS, 291, Pitt-street.

OIL! KOHLSAAT OIL! KOHLSAAT OIL!! Ex Jenny Lind, from Hamburg, the only oil of this description in the colony, and the finest and most adapted for the moderator lamp. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lamp manufactory, 93, York-street, two doors from King-street, by J. GRIMM.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned.—
7 carrotcels currants
17 barrels ditto
Now landing.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO, brokers.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, on board the brigantine Uncle Tom, now lying near Macknzie's Wharf, at the bottom of Druitt-street, a good strong deck-house, about 19 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 6 feet 8 inches high. Early application is required, as the vessel is about going away.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A Boat—1 Boat. Must be sold.

MR. S. WOOLLER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, on TUESDAY next, 9 h instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
A nearly new boat, roomy, and fit for a family, copper-fastened, and complete with oars, &c., in every respect; is a light puller, and rails remarkable well.
Terms, cash—No reserve.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Fresh Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A number of fresh horses, broken to saddle and harness. Parties will do well to inspect them before the sale, as this will be an opportunity of procuring useful animals.
Heavy draught horses
Light ditto ditto
Saddle horses, superior
Gig horses, fast trotters
Stock horses, with saddles and bridles complete
Also the usual number of useful horses
Horses, drays, and harness, complete
A cart horse, and ditto ditto
A spring cart, and ditto ditto
A gig horse, and ditto, also pony cart and harness
3 new whitechapel carts
1 new gig
1 new carriage
Box drays, new
Town ditto ditto
Cart, ditto, ditto
Superior silver-mounted gig harness
Cart harness, &c.
Saddles, bridles, &c.
Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 new whitechapel carts, perfectly new, and built to order; would make excellent travelling conveyances
A superior four-wheeled phaeton, perfectly new, and possessing the advantage of being highly finished; it will bear inspection; to be viewed at the sale-yard
A very light and easy chaise-cart, made to order
A second-hand gig
A new furniture van, with small patent axles; it is very large, and capable of conveying a good load about this city
Town drays, new
Box drays, &c.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, and sundries.
☞ On MONDAY NEXT, January 8th, 1855.

COHEN AND HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY NEXT, January 8th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Rock-case and secretaries
Horse-hair mattress
Iron bedsteads
Cast tables
Kitchen ditto
Cupboards
Carpets and rugs
Window curtains
Chefferier
Looking-glasses
Kitchen utensils
Glasses
And a variety of other sundries.
Terms at sale.

Important and unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Dealers, Storekeepers, and Others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 trunks superior boots and shoes, comprising—
Gents' wellingtons
Ditto patent ditto
Ditto ditto short wellingtons
Ditto bluchers
Strong ditto hob-nailed
Ditto watertights
Ditto lace boots
Ditto oxonians ditto
Kid butt n boots
Boys' bluchers, 1 to 4, and 10 to 13
Ditto oxonians ditto ditto
Ladies' kid boots
Ditto cloth ditto
Ditto patent ditto
Ditto ditto slippers
Ditto cashmere boots
Patent straps, 3 to 5, 6 to 9
Ditto ditto 10 to 13
Girls' shoes

☞ The above really choice shipment will be sold without reserve. The attendance of the trade is particularly requested, as the goods are first-rate quality.
Terms at sale.

Pianofortes
Seraphines
Oilcloths
Chefloniers
Table Oilcloths.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 8th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Pianofortes
Seraphines
Oilcloth, narrow and long
Chefloniers
Table cloth, in lengths.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale, of Hollow-ware.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 9th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 hogshead oval pots saucepans, and tea kettles
1 ditto tea kettles, 1 to 8
1 ditto saucepans, 4 to 1, 2½ to 3 gallons
24 ditto hollow-ware, containing
Tinned tea kettles, 1 to 6
Saucepans, 1 to 8
Oval pots, 3 to 10 gallons
Round ditto, 2 to 6 ditto
Tea kettles, 1 to 8
Ditto ditto, 3 to 4
Tinned saucepans, 3 to 9
Ditto ditto, 10 to 11.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture.
In the Insolvent Estate of Frederick Bradley, Pitt-street.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq., to sell, on the premises, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, January 10th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Superior handsome drawing-room suite
Tables, looking glass
Carpets, rugs
Curtains, ornaments
Drawers, bedsteads
Washstands, hearth rugs
Fenders, fire-irons, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Cole, Wine Merchant, Queen's-place.
By Order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq., to sell by auction on the premises, Queen's-place, on WEDNESDAY next, January 10th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 octaves sherry
15 cases old tom
5 ditto ditto
4 ditto champagne
Ullage whiskey
Ditto sherry
3 quarter-casks port
Ullage ditto
3½ dozen whiskey
4 ditto port
1½ ditto pints sherry
3 quarter-casks sherry
3 ditto ditto port
Sundries
6 hogsheads rum
1 ditto gin
2 casks whiskey
Wine glasses, box cigars.
Terms, cash.

Scotch-built Carriers' Drays
Scotch-built Box Carts and Harrows

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received positive instructions to sell by auction (to the highest bidder, to close a consignment,), at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 very strong Scotch-built carriers' drays
4 light roomy Scotch-built box carts, suitable for farm purposes
6 pairs of strong harrows.

To close accounts.
Congou Tea, Hyson skin, Loaf Sugar, Bottled Beer, &c.

WILLIAM GRINSELL, BURGIS will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Saturday, 6th January, at the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
20 chests congou
7 chests hyson-skin
20 boxes cavendish tobacco
2 tons loaf sugar
30 boxes English soap
3 cases scented soap
40 boxes figs
10 bags rice, finest Patna
7 cases anchovy and bloater paste
6 boxes mould candles
3 tons flour
20 bags coffee
40 cases pickles
25 bags dates
6 casks split peas
40 Westphalia hams
15 cases Yarmouth bloaters, in tins
20 ditto Bass's pale ale.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9th January,
Geneva, in red cases, JUKZ brand
Booth's No. 1 Cordial Gin
Just landed, ex Waterloo, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, on TUESDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 cases geneva, 15 bottles each
100 cases Booth's No. 1 cordial gin.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9th January, 1855.
To Publicans, Storekeepers, and Others.
Taylors Stout.
Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Ale.
Just landed ex "Waterloo," from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Yard, 46, York-street, on TUESDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock precisely.
10 hogsheads Taylor's ale
10 hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's No 3 ale
Just arrived in beautiful condition.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
2411 Cases, now landing.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Sardines in ½ and ¼ tins
Lobsters in tins
Salmon ditto
Herrings ditto
Pickles, quarts and pints
Sauces
Mustards in jars, tins, and bottles
Vinegar
Salad oil
Bottled fruits
Jams and jellies, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Roman Cement.
Just landed, in good condition.
To Builders and Contractors.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction at his Sale Yard, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
43 barrels Chas. Francis and Sons' Roman cement.
Terms, cash.

Teas.
For Unreserved Sale, to close shipments.
To Grocers and Speculators.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Mandarin,
230 chests hyson skin, ex Parana
200 ditto ditto, ex Bitah
100 half.
This is, without exception, the first sample in the market.
Terms at sale.

Sherry Wines.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Wine Merchants and Coastal Manufacturers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Waterloo, Green, master, from London. On account of whom it may concern.
Tin diamond E outside.
1-8—8 hogsheads pale sherry
9-10—8 quarter-casks ditto.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.
Hyson skin Tea, ex Arabia
No. 2 Manila Cigars
Manila Arrowroot
Lowndes' Old Tom
Case Brandy, Gin, &c., out of bond
Sardines, Jams, &c., &c. &c.
☞ Positively without the slightest reserve.

COHEN and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely, To close various accounts and consignments, as follows,
Eighty half-chests hyson skin tea, ex Arabia
Ten cases, each 10,000, No. 2 Manila cigars
Two tons Manilla arrowroot
Sixty boxes fine mustards, in jars
Two hundred cases Lowndes' old tom, out of bond
Eighty-seven cases pale brandy, out of bond
One hundred cases Martell's ditto, ditto
One hundred and fifty cases geneva, anchor brand, in bond
Ten hogsheads Trueman's XX stout
Sixty cases Whybrow's pickles, each 3 dozen
Twenty-five cases assorted jams and jellies, each 3 dozen
Five cases ¼ boxes sardines, each 200 tins
Seven cases salad oil, each 3 dozen.
Terms at sale.

*** The attention of the trade is earnestly requested to the above sale, as every article must be sold to the highest bidder.

Medicine Chests
Cas or Oil
Sedlitz Powders, &c.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
1 case, containing 3 medicine chests
2 ditto sedlitz powers, each 24 dozen
1 ditto soda water ditto, each 36 ditto
1 ditto lemonade ditto, each 36 ditto
2 ditto castor oil, each 4 ditto
2 ditto ditto, each 6 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Wighing Machine.
Ship's Cooking Apparatus.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
One superior weighing machine, in first-rate order
One splendid cooking apparatus, suitable for a passenger ship, being capable of cooking for 200 persons.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 trunks boots and shoes, containing as follows:—
Ladies black bottom shoes
Ditto cashmere boots
Ditto patent leather shoes
Misses' welt straps, 10-13
Boys' leather boots, 6-9
Ditto boots, 10-13
Misses' patent straps, 2-5
Mens' garter shoes
Terms at sale.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.
Ex Siam, ——— master, from London.
On account of whom it may Concern.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, next, the 9th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 10 o'clock precisely,
15 trunks boots and shoes, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Rin diamond 4 outside 151
20 3-12 dozen pairs superior children's shoes, 10-13
13 9-12 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6-9
12 2-12 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2-5
4 5-12 ditto ditto ditto cloth boots, 6-9
1 2-12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2-5
Trunk lined with zinc and matting.
¼ 152—9 dozen pairs ladies' superior cashmere black bottom boots
Trunk and matting.
¼ 153—1 trunk containing same as 152
¼ 154—7¼ dozen pairs women's super double sole patent goloshed cloth boots
Trunk and matting.
¼ 155—4 dozen pairs girls' grain goloshed cloth boots, 4-5
4 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6-9
4 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
Trunk and matting.
¼ 156—8 dozen pairs children's first rate patent double sole welt strap shoes, 6-9
6 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
2 ditto ditto women's double sole cloth boots
Trunk and matting.
¼ 157—2 dozen pairs superior cashmere ladies' spring patent boots
Trunk lined with zinc and matting.
¼ 158—1 trunk containing same contents as 157
¼ 159—1 ditto ditto ditto
¼ 160—12 dozen pairs superior men's carpet slippers, job lot
Trunk and matting.
¼ 161—1 trunk containing same as No. 160
¼ 164—56 pairs boys' superior calf bluchers, 1-4
62 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
Trunk and matting.
¼ 163—52 pairs men's short wellingtons
Trunk and matting.
¼ 164—50 pairs men's superior clarence boots
Trunk and matting.
¼ 165—70 pairs men's superior calf bluchers
Trunk and matting.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Flour, suitable for pigs, &c., at Mr. Agnew's mill, Woolloomooloo.
MONDAY, 8th January, at 10 o'clock.
On account and risk of the former purchaser.

MESSRS. W. DEAN